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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

- Honours for Hongkong.
- A Gambling Case.
- China's Power in Unity.
- Independence Day.
- The War and Increased Prices.
- The Third Test Match.
- Harassing Hongkong Shipping.
- "Potentia" Unlimited.

Telegrams:—

- The Peace Conference.
- The Posing Murder.
- The Press-Boat Collision.
- The American Boycott.

Meeting:—

- The China Light and Power Co., Ltd.

Legal Intelligence:—

- Chinese Litigants.
- A Disaffected Investor.
- Contradictory Judgments.
- A Question of Commissions.
- Chinese Editor's Troubles.
- Acts of Bankruptcy.
- The Transvaal Inquiry.

Police:—

- Alleged Vitiol Throwing.
- Troublesome Seamen.
- The Pilot Case.
- Refusing Duty.
- Ship Chatter Summoned.
- Ship's Smoke-nuisance.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

- Vagrancy of a Motor-Car.
- Hongkong Schools and Scholars.
- A Tale of the Sea.
- The New R. C. Bishop of Hongkong.
- Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
- S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.
- The Pasting of Tanjong Pagar Docks.
- Fire at Hongkong Hotel.
- Shadows of Coming Events.
- Baseball in Hongkong.
- The Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
- Shipping Jetsam.
- Fire in Wing Lok Street.
- The Cruiser Sully.
- The Khona.
- Funeral of Naval Yard Man.
- Land at Causeway Bay.
- The Kwang-chow-wan Atrocities.
- Macao's Troubles.
- Canton Notes.
- The American Boycott.
- A Chinese Love Romance.
- Japan's New Loan.
- Memorandum on Straits Currency Reform.
- Ship-building and Repairing.
- Arrest of Sandow.
- A Snake Story.
- Domination Day.
- Commercial:—
- Weekly Share Report.
- Freight Market.
- Exchange.
- Opium.
- Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th June, at Newchwang, the wife of A. O. WILSON, of a son.

On the 24th June, at T'ichow to Dr S. W. and Mrs. BABINGTON, C. M. S., a son.

On the 28th June, at Shanghai, the wife of A. SANDER, of a son.

On the 30th June, at Singapore, the wife of H. M. CLARK, A. M. Inst. C. P., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 27th June, at Shanghai, DONALD McALISTER, eldest son of the late Captain McAlister, of Dunedin, New Zealand, to JULIA, widow of the late James Keenan, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On the 10th June, at Newchwang, MARY ANNE IDA, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Wilson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 13th June, at Chungking, GEORGE JOHN COLWELL (late I. M. Customs, Chungking), aged 36 years.

On 24th June, at Hamburg, HERMAN SCHROETER, senior partner in the firm of Telle & Schroeter of Tientsin and Hamburg.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

HONOURS FOR HONGKONG.

(2nd July.)

In the distribution of Royal honours at this season, Hongkong has occupied quite a conspicuous place, no less than three members of the civil service—if Canton may be included—being recipients of His Majesty's favours. The knighthood which has been conferred on the Chief Justice of Hongkong was a natural corollary to the appointment, and may not occasion so much surprise. At the same time, we have pleasure in congratulating Sir Francis Pigott on his elevation, and trust that it is only the forerunner

of higher honours to come. Since his arrival in the Colony, the Chief Justice has gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and the Bar, which prides itself on its reading of character and its ability to distinguish between sound knowledge and superficiality, is unanimously in agreement that his Lordship will adorn the Bench in Hongkong. For probably the first time in the history of the British Consulate at Canton the Consul-General there, Mr. B. C. G. Scott, has been honoured by the King, having received the Imperial Service Order. Mr. Scott, whose tenure of office at Canton has been marked by the closest attention to British interests, and whose efforts on behalf of British citizens have never been withheld when occasion arose, has attracted a large circle of friends around him, and this new distinction is most assuredly well deserved. Not less heartily in their felicitations will be the Chinese officials of Canton, who have had many opportunities of appreciating the character and standard of integrity set up by a high-minded British officer of the Crown. But the award which comes closest to our minds, is that of the Imperial Service Order which has been conferred on Mr. Arathoon Seth, Registrar of the Supreme Court. Mr. Seth has spent the greater part of his days in the Colony, and has been associated with practically every department in the official world of Hongkong. Whenever it was discovered that a public office had fallen into a state of chaos Mr. Seth was required to reduce it to order. He has been the *dux ex machina* for practically three-fourths of the departments in the Colony. He has been the Wandering Jew of the public offices, and in whatever capacity he has acted his beneficent labours have borne good fruit. For thirty-two years continuously he has been in the service of the Crown, and the honour of being created a member of the I.S.O. was undoubtedly well earned. That there are still higher honours in store for Mr. Seth none who know him, recognise his ability, and appreciate his sagacity, will doubt for a moment, and it is not going beyond the bounds of reason to suggest that a few years may see Mr. Seth on the Bench. Altogether, then, Hongkong has little to complain of regarding the proportion of honours which has come to the Colony on this occasion.

A GAMBLING CASE.

(3rd July.)

Gambling is so firmly ingrained in the Chinese nature that it may almost be said to be part and parcel of their life. In other countries gambling is considered in the light of a pastime rather than an occupation, and of recent years even the pastime has been frowned upon by legislators. A couple of centuries ago, however, the higher circles in England and France spent their days and nights over the green table, and it was only the force of public opinion that put an end to this obsession. Whatever gambling now exists in England hides its face from public view; it is confined to private houses and clubs; and even there a line is drawn. Extravagant youths are not nowadays allowed to fling away estates and fortunes over the baize; they do not stake the prospects of their families under the fall of the cards. Those who have the passion at all, find ample scope for their wanton profligacy on the Stock Exchange, and of course that is not gambling within the meaning of the Act. But the Chinese, rich and poor, have the gambling instinct in all its pristine force. It is no uncommon sight to see the chained prisoners in Canton gambling with their daily ration of rice as the stakes; and it is quite conceivable that a prisoner might go hungry for a week or longer should the counters turn against him. In Hongkong there is no doubt that the gambling mania has a firm hold on the vast majority of people. The very children on the streets, hardly able to lip their native language, turn to gambling as naturally as a duck to water. The well-to-do Chinese shun publicity, and, like English gentlemen, conduct their gambling discreetly within the precincts of their clubs, secure from the attention of the law's myrmidons. There is no doubt that large sums of money change hands nightly in Hongkong, and many an apparently inexplicable failure in business might be traced to the gambling clubs. But on the principle that an Englishman's home is his castle, authorised and registered clubs are outwith the domain of ordinary police visits, and the law which swoops down on the gutter-snipe and his kindred must pass by on the other side when the club is concerned. The question—what is a club?—is therefore of special interest to that large class which passes its evenings at the club and indulges in a gentle "butter" on occasions. An interesting case, which may help to solve the problem in a measure, occurred in Singapore recently. In February last three officials under the Government made a raid on a house, where they found nearly two scores of Chinamen playing with dominoes and dice; they were using counters and money. They were charged with gambling and were convicted and fined. Two of the convicted persons appealed. Their defence in the lower Court was that the house on which the raid had been made was not a common gaming house, but a club, called the Cheng Hong Kok Club, of which the first appellant was the governor or patron and the second the secretary. They alleged that the persons arrested in the house were the guests of the governor, who had invited them to dinner and to an entertainment which followed. The Chief Justice, Sir Lionel Cox, before whom the appeal was argued, recalled the Kempton Park appeal case—when the question before the

Lords was whether the enclosure was a "place" within the meaning of the Act. That case was on all fours with the Singapore case if the contention of the appellants was justified. "The Kempton Park case is an authority for saying that a club, such as the appellants say this club was, is not a place kept for habitual gambling within the meaning of the Ordinance." But when a club became a place where gambling was paramount then it ceased to be a club and immediately became a gambling den disguised under another name. Was this Cheng Hong Kok Club a bona-fide club? In considering this question, the learned judge said that as appliances for gaming were found on the premises the presumption was that it was a common gaming house, and the onus was placed on the accused to disprove that it was not. The next point was that the club was authorised by the Government and it was described as follows: "The purposes of the club were social gatherings, talk, etc. It is a place for traders to meet in after work for social gatherings." Since the club had received recognition from the Government it had changed its quarters, and the learned judge was not satisfied that this club was really the one which was authorised in 1894. The members, except one, were not members of the former club. That, of course, was a weak point in the defence and the fact that the governor of the Club, who said he was entertaining his friends, was not present when the club was raided, afforded another ground for suspicion as to the bona-fide character of the Club. Then again, many of those present were described as professional gamblers, and from the circumstantial evidence submitted as a whole, the Chief Justice found that this so-called Cheng Hong Kok Club was really a gambling place carried on by the two appellants. They had not succeeded in rebutting the presumption that a place in which gambling appliances is found is a gaming house, and for that, and other reasons mentioned, the appeal was dismissed. The case is an interesting one as showing how near the wind it might be possible to sail. Gambling is an offence against the law, if it is made a business; but if the gamblers are at all careful to keep up appearances they are likely to get off scot free. Periodical raids are made on suspected houses in Hongkong, and it generally happens that a haul is obtained but it is seldom that we hear of a club being caught in the act, so to speak. The fact is that a great deal more gambling is carried on in private houses than in clubs. The fascinating game of bridge has a host of devotees, who find one of the greatest pleasures of the game in the accumulation of counters which represent money values. So long as the craze for gambling is hidden out of sight, however, and the general mass of the people are not fired and inflamed by the passion, the only evil done is that which falls on the actual players. It has been said that people cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament; the same idea applies to gambling. All the authorities can do is to keep it in check, reduce the opportunities for gambling, and punish the more flagrant cases, so that all may understand that gambling is a vice in the individual and an evil to the State.

CHINA'S POWER IN UNITY.

(4th July.)

The remarkable movement which has arisen in China as the result of the proposed Chinese Exclusion Treaty drafted by the United States Government is calculated to have far-reaching effects. It has ever been a reproach against China that the people failed to realise the value of co-operation. The fact that a Chinaman in Canton is unable to understand the spoken language of a fellow-countryman from Peking was submitted as the great insuperable difficulty in the way of united action. But we now see the leading merchants of China from Newchwang to Canton joining together in one common object—the protection of their national interests. Once the Chinese comprehend their strength in unity, once they succeed in frustrating the demands of a self-seeking democracy, and compelling their own Government to acquiesce in the expressed wishes of the people of the Empire, then China is in a fair way to defy the world. When we read that at meetings held in China for the purpose of protesting against the ratification of the Exclusion Treaty, the audience tore their coats from their backs because they were made of American cloth, and sempstresses refused to have anything to do with sewing machines made in America, we can begin to understand the depth and force of public opinion. The Chinese nation is easily stirred; reformers have proved how sensitive the people are to outside suggestions and influences; the Boxer rebellion itself was an example of what a few determined men can achieve. But these movements were confined to comparatively isolated areas. Here we have a whole nation acting in concert. If America refuses to admit respectable Chinese immigrants then China must refuse to deal with American products, is the argument which sways the Middle Kingdom. Not only in Newchwang, Shanghai, and Canton are the demagogues at work, but the movement has penetrated to Singapore and Penang. Only a few months ago, the Chinese States—that is to say, the educated Chinese—were seriously considering the question of abandoning their queues. Indeed, several of them did so, holding that it was a sign of servitude to wear the queue. Moreover, they owed no allegiance to the Son of Heaven, but

acknowledged the King of England as their sovereign lord. But when the call came to boycott American goods in order that the Chinese authorities might realise the popular view on the subject of the proposed Exclusion Treaty the Chinese in the Straits rallied as one man to the cause, and they are now by no means the least to be feared by the American exporters should they carry their threats into execution. President Roosevelt, with a party of Ministers, is expected to visit the East this year, and it is probable that the true situation may be brought home to him. The President is not a man to be frightened by the bogey of a "yellow peril" or a "neutral-minded Republic." If it is made clear to him, as it is clear to residents in the East, that the Chinese cause greater havoc to American industries by the policy of the boycott than the good which may be obtained from the passing of the Exclusion Treaty, he is not likely to hesitate in the matter. The fact is that a few time-servers in California, and particularly in San Francisco, are bent on catching the ear of the labouring man, who cannot be expected to understand the niceties of the position. They seek the votes of men who are ignorant of everything except what they conceive to be their own interests. But it is San Francisco that will suffer most by the boycott against American products. It is the San Francisco merchant, exporter and shipper who will bear the brunt of Chinese opposition should this policy of protection be persisted in; and through them it is the working man, the man at the docks, in the warehouse and on the land, who will suffer. To those who try to study the situation impartially it seems as if the United States Government have brought a hornet's nest about their ears. More, they have awakened China to a faint realisation of her power in combination; what the effect of that awakening may be is a strange thing to contemplate.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

"Independence Day" the supreme fête of all good citizens of the United States of America is being celebrated to-day with all the wonted fervour and energy which characterise the offspring of "God's country." At one time, the celebrations, the marching of men, the parade of traders, and the gigantic procession of friendly societies were strictly confined to the homeland. But America has widened her interests, increased her responsibilities and launched forth as a world power of the first magnitude. Now, the great and glorious "Fourth of July" is celebrated with as much enthusiasm in the far-flung land of the Don as in the country which has best reason to commemorate the day. In Manila, the Filipinos are joining with the Americans in doing honour to the anniversary proud to take part in a function the meaning of which they may but imperfectly understand. And the lonely squads of infantry, crouching in the scrub of Samar, are keeping up old traditions while, at the same time they watch for their wily and astute foe. A rifle in one hand and a glass in the other fifty describes the American soldier on this day of days in the history of the great Republic. Even in Hongkong, which has but a small representation of America's citizens, the Fourth of July is being honoured, and none are more hearty in assisting their overseas cousins than the Englishmen and Scotsmen who themselves are exiled for a time from their motherland. The United States' citizens have good reason to be satisfied with the position which their country holds to-day. The balance of power is in her hands and her future is fraught with potentialities. Her President may yet succeed in adjusting the difficulties between Russia and Japan, and become the grand mediator of the world. All Britons will therefore join in wishing joy to the citizens of the United States on this, their national festival day, and we can only trust that the amicable relations which exist between America and Great Britain as well as between Americans and Britons, will long subsist on the same footing they stand to-day.

THE WAR AND INCREASED PRICES.

(5th July.)

It is seldom that the astute shopkeeper fails to profit by the "ill wind," and an example of how the Chinese in Chefoo are making hay while the sun shines is given in the *Daily News* of the northern port. Before the war broke out, Chefoo had the great bulk of the trade in fresh provisions from Port Arthur. There was a garrison of between 30,000 and 40,000 which drew its supplies from Chefoo, and naturally a brisk trade was in progress until the blockade by the Japanese fleet put an end to the system. Vladivostok, also, which had a large population dependent to a great extent on Chefoo for meat and vegetables, was afterwards closed to the Chefoo exporters. In these circumstances, it might naturally have been expected that there would be a slump in the provision market, that meat and vegetables and fresh provisions generally would have been sold at zero prices. It could not be supposed for a moment that the stock of cattle which was drawn upon to supply the great military depot of the north had sensibly diminished; rather the reverse, seeing that there was no demand for them. Then, again, it could not be supposed that the market gardens were allowed to run to seed. The stock at the disposal of the seller should have been just as large after Port Arthur and Vladivostok were sealed as before. Yet the curious fact remains that

prices have been gradually rising all round, and when the question is asked, "Why are prices advancing?" the answer is given that it is all due to the war—a vague and unsatisfactory reply which appears to be disturbing the people of Chefoo. In other directions, however, it is quite easy to understand how prices are increasing. In the case of timber, and articles made of wood, the prices have risen by leaps and bounds. In fact the writer of the article, lamenting this undesirable state of affairs, says that the "cost of locally-made furniture has likewise been raised to a height which would make a Shanghai or Tientsin citizen faint." The explanation is that all the wood-supplying countries and places are now within the war zone and it is impossible to export timber. It is a recognised fact that the track of an army is generally marked by the denudation of trees from the country. While that is the case, the ordinary Chinese artisan is not so simple as to merely increase his prices by a hundred per cent.; he sees his opportunity, and promptly raises his rates by 500 to 800 per cent., and echoes the parrot cry that the war is to blame. Property also has increased in Chefoo, notwithstanding the fact that the Customs returns for the year show a decrease of some 14 per cent., as compared with the previous year. So far, Hongkong prices for foodstuffs have not shown any perceptible advance on the current prices of last year, but that may be explained by the argument that even the most conscienceless trader could not find it in his heart to raise values which are already at the top notch. Even the worm will turn, and in these days when people have to plan and scheme how ends can be made to meet, a substantial increase in the cost of foodstuffs would lead to a miniature revolution. Fortunately, Hongkong is well away from the zone of fighting—although there was a faint hope at one time that the great naval battle of this century would take place within visiting distance of the Colony—and even the blandest dealer could scarcely suggest that the war was responsible for a diminished supply of vegetables from the mainland. The only real and tangible argument he could submit would have reference to the ravages of typhoons and even that would only evoke a sarcastic smile. In the north, however, the question of advancing prices is apparently the burning question of the day. It is to be hoped that Hongkong will remain free—or at least comparatively free—from that evil for some time to come.

THE TERM OF PEACE.

(6th July.)

Now that the Peace Plenipotentiaries have received their commissions from their respective sovereigns, there is an inclination on the part of all those who have been either directly or indirectly interested in the war to consider what should form a basis of settlement. There can be no doubt that the Japanese representatives will receive instructions as to what should be regarded as the *minimum* conditions on which a settlement can be agreed upon. The Russian Plenipotentiaries are in a different position. They cannot hope to lay any claim to consideration so far as their occupation of Manchuria is concerned, nor can they submit sound reasons why they should not be deprived of Saghalien. Their highest endeavour must be to obtain the best terms possible. Port Arthur and the suzerainty of Korea must fall to Japan. The question of Vladivostok may be waived in favour of Russia. The control of the railway through Chinese territory may prove a difficult problem, unless the Japanese are prepared to agree to a joint international board of management. But the rock on which the conference may split is the question of the indemnity which Russia will pay Japan. Russia is not a wealthy country in the sense that she can produce gold, or the equivalent of gold, on short notice. And the terrible experiences through which she has passed, the lavish waste of treasure and lives, fruitlessly cast into the ocean, has impoverished her beyond all manner of doubt. A brave show was made when a *Times* writer suggested that her Treasury was empty by inviting a representative of that paper to inspect the gold reserve in St. Petersburg for himself, but it did not throw dust in the eyes of the onlookers. Viscount Aoki, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan, has given it as his opinion that the indemnity should be not less than two thousand million yen, which does not seem to be an immoderate demand in the circumstances. Russia might manage to raise that amount and end the war, if only that she might concentrate her energies on the rebellions at home. What Japan really wants is a peace that will be permanent. Russia's claws must be extracted so that she cannot dream of conquests in the Far East for fifty years to come. If the result of the settlement proved that Russia's aims were merely thwarted and not absolutely defeated for the next forty or fifty years Japan would be in a worse position now than she was before the war began. Japan would have to repair her injuries, increase her resources, building up an effective defence against any possible onslaught, and at the same time keep a wary eye on Russia. With Russian aspirations crushed for fifty years the peace of the world in the Far East at least should be assured for half a century, and Japan, who has fought the colossus of the north single-handed, and thus deserves to reap the fullest reward, should exact to the uttermost such conditions as will, as far as human eye can foresee, ensure a solid and lasting peace. "If peace is made upon other conditions," says a writer in the *Yokohama Specimen*, "Japan can only hope to crush Russia in the Far East,

because it would be impossible to threaten Russia in St. Petersburg." "If peace is made upon other conditions not sufficient to ensure peace for the term mentioned, it can only be called a lengthy armistice." Japan cannot afford to employ her national resources without being sufficiently compensated for her action. The *Yokohama Specimen*, however, doubts the sincerity of Russia's readiness to accept terms of peace. Anything to distract the attention of the people at home, is Russia's cry; anything to divert attention from the doings at Odessa, Moscow and half a hundred other places in European Russia. It is therefore incumbent on Japan to negotiate for the terms of a basis of settlement, while she still pursues her victorious career on land, pushing home her blows until the Russian army in the field is worn out. How pessimistic the Japanese vernacular press is on the prospect of peace may be gauged by this sentence—"Whoever may be chosen as the Japanese Plenipotentiaries for conducting the proposed peace negotiations it matters little, as the negotiations have meagre prospect of success." And again—"It is useless to listen to the irresponsible talk of peace." That this view is not singular, is clear from the fact that the Marquis Ito, though repeatedly pressed by his Emperor and his peers to represent Japan as refused again and again to undertake the office. There will be no peace, or the Plenipotentiaries if the negotiations fall through. Russia may smile sardonically, having given the world something to talk about other than her discontented sailors, soldiers, peasants and students, but Japan would feel that the farce meant only so much time wasted. It is for Japan to gain peace by dint of strenuous fighting, to impress upon Russia the fact that all hope is gone, and to drive the Russian arms beyond the shores of Lake Balkal. The longer that Russia holds back the severer will be the conditions imposed upon her. This much is certain, whether the peace negotiations succeed or fail, Russia will be so crippled that her power for evil will be decimated for many a year to come, which practically means that the peace of the world is assured for the next decade at least.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

(7th July.)

The third test match between England and Australia has ended in a draw. It is some consolation to think that the odds were in favour of England, but this irritating and most unsatisfactory result will only serve to strengthen the argument that test matches should be played to a finish, no matter if it takes a month to secure the last wicket. The first match was won by England. The second was abandoned on account of rain; and now the third is stopped because the time limit had expired. In a country like England where the weather is so delightfully uncertain that many prophets find a lucrative calling in proffering forecasts which are as frequently wrong as they are right, it should be recognised that to tie a match down to certain limits of time is to fly in the face of Providence. In the case of county matches which are arranged in the winter and so carefully compiled that any deviation from the list would upset all calculations, it may be impossible to allow more than a certain time for each match. But in the case of a test match the conditions are altogether different. The players for England are selected from various clubs whose fixtures are not affected by the absence of their star-players. The Australians are in England, not to beat half a dozen county elevens, but to carry back the "ashes," and if they are prevented from doing so by an arbitrary rule which says that a match shall last so long and no longer the disappointment will be as keenly felt by sporting Englishmen as by the great cricketing public of Australia. Already three out of the five test matches have been played and we have only one definite result. If England wins one of the two remaining test games the "ashes" remain in England. The fault that the third game ended in a draw can hardly be laid against England, for the second innings was declared when only five batsmen had been retired. Australia had to make 402 to win, and the Cornish had got 178 with three wickets when the match ended. Australia might have won—strange things have happened on the cricket field—and then there would have been real interest in the two succeeding games. As it is, the advantage is all on the side of England, and while Englishmen abroad will rejoice that the old country is still at the top of the game there will be an under-feeling that Australia is experiencing exceedingly hard luck. We can only trust that the next couple of test matches will be played to a finish so that we may know definitely which is the better team.

HARASSING HONGKONG SHIPPING.

(8th July.)

The zeal of the Sanitary Board officials in certain directions would scarcely seem to be tempered by that discretion which is essential to the proper discharge of their duties. In a congested city like Victoria, it is absolutely necessary that the officials of the Sanitary Board should be all eyes for whatever may constitute a nuisance or a menace to the public health; and we take it that their duties are performed to the best of their ability. Especially at this time of the year it is necessary that the Sanitary Board's agents should be keenly watchful. In order that infection by plague may be guarded against, but there are certain directions in

which these officials, doubtless with the sanction and direct command of their superiors, are apt to be so energetic that their efforts to secure prosecutions under the regulations of the city partake of the nature of persecution. Yesterday the master of the *Paul Beau*, one of the Messageries Maritimes Company's vessels, was prosecuted on a charge of creating a smoke nuisance. This is not the first time that the Messageries Maritimes agents at Hongkong have had to answer such a complaint. Their officers have previously been haled before the Court at the instance of the Sanitary Board and mulcted in damages because they failed to regulate the emission of smoke from their vessels. When it is remembered that the shipping of Hongkong is the life-blood of the Colony; that the great majority of people are dependent on the shipping for a livelihood; and that without the shipping Hongkong would be a barren isle inhabited only by a few troops and naval men, it will be admitted that some consideration should be shown to those who are helping to foster the trade of the island. But when a Sanitary Board official goes to the trouble of timing the duration of what he believes to be a "smoke nuisance," and marches on board, watch in hand, to lay his complaint, it certainly seems as if the Sanitary Board were bent on harassing rather than assisting the shipping of the port. It is the duty of a Sanitary Board official—who is vested with the functions of a constable in this respect—to prevent the commission of contraventions against the bye-laws instead of waiting until an offence has been committed. And it is somewhat peculiar that the Messageries Maritimes Company should be so frequently the victims of official vigilance. The fact is that the Sanitary Board representatives will do more harm than good by their excess of zeal. If the conditions of the shipping trade are harassed and hampered by pettifoggish officials, whose time might be better spent in looking after the cleanliness of the city, the decline of Hongkong as the premier port of the world, so far as tonnage is concerned, is at hand. Who are the people that complain because a vessel belonging to the port raises a cloud of smoke for a few minutes? And, if a satisfactory answer can be given, why are the foundries, engineering yards, etc., in the very heart of the city allowed to maintain a perfect fog of smoke round their premises all day long? The one is just as great a nuisance as the other, if not greater. We hold no brief for the Messageries Maritimes Company, but in the interests of the great shipping trade of Hongkong we would strongly condemn any action on the part of the authorities that savours of persecution, and suggest that some latitude should be allowed those who are contributing to the welfare and prosperity of the Colony. In a few months the new Admiralty dock will be in a fair way towards completion. Will the Sanitary Board officials be quite as anxious to drag the Lords of the Admiralty before the Magistrate for every petty and trifling infringement of red-tapeism when their smoke-stacks are in full blast? Better that the Sanitary Board should pay greater attention to the extermination of disease-infected vermin, to the enforcement of the regulations as to cleanliness in the houses of Chinese coolies, and to the prevention of the dumping of bodies in all quarters of the city. Shipmasters and shipping agents may be trusted to do their utmost to keep within the law, and there is plenty of real and important work for Sanitary officials in other parts of Hongkong besides the harbour.

"POTENTIA" UNLIMITED.

(8th July.)

If the people of this sublimity sphere continue to remain besotted in their ignorance, heedless of the progress being made in political, social, philosophical, economical, scientific and artistic matters then be theirs the fault, and theirs alone. For a new organisation which promises to lighten our darkness and lead us out of the shadows has been formed under the title of "Potentia." A few of the *smans* of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and England have combined to form the Potentia Organisation, and they have opened bureaux at Paris, New York, London, Berlin and Vienna. In the prospectus or circular which they have issued we are told that "Potentia" is intended "to establish amongst the nations a mutual relationship and co-operation for the diffusion of accurate information, and honest unbiased opinion concerning international events and movements that affect the welfare and progress and peace of the world; and to combat narrow, prejudiced and often interested views and news that contribute so much to international mistrust and misunderstanding, and that endanger the peace of the world and the progress and prosperity of nations and individuals." Now it will be interesting to examine the qualifications of those gentlemen who have started this great propaganda. Three English names are among those who sign the introductory statement. Sir Vincent Caillard, Knight, was in the Royal Engineers and has seen a good deal of service one way or another, being particularly connected with financial questions in Turkey and Egypt. His mother was related to Lord Beaconsfield, but his great claim to recognition is to be found in the fact that he is a member of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission. Professor G. H. Darwin is an eminent astronomer, and Sir Michael Foster is a well-known surgeon. Of the foreigners, M. Jules Claretie, is described as "de l'Académie française," Administrateur général de la Comédie française. Professor Foerster is connected with Berlin University, the Comte Goblet d'Alviella is a senator in Belgium, M. Jules Le Jeune is a Belgian Minister, M. Charles Richet is a professor of medicine in France, and Professor Lombroso is the great Italian expert on symptoms of degeneracy. So far, so good. Committees are to be established in every country in connection with "Potentia," articles are to be published in the newspapers and reviews, presumably at the writers' expense, and every thing is to be done to spread the truth, the

whole truth and nothing but the truth. In fact, the Millenium is sensibly approaching with the advent of "Potentia," and there is good reason to believe that had the organisation been in existence two years ago the unhappy war between Russia and Japan would never have occurred. Mr. Carnegie, the millionaire, has dreamt of a United States of Europe; but "Potentia" hopes to see the United States of the Earth. How it is intended to curb men's passions, the bitterness of party feelings, and the rivalries of nations is not clearly defined, unless it is presented by "Potentia's" adherents they will immediately recant their beliefs and fall into line with the great intellects of Germany, Belgium, France, England and Italy. Nothing is said as to the payment of expenses which will necessarily be incurred in carrying out this scheme, but it is to be presumed that the members of "Potentia" will, in their enthusiasm for the "truth," themselves find the funds. The scheme is suspiciously like a gigantic free advertisement for the "most eminent public men of all nations." If "Potentia" succeeds in getting first news from President Castro to the best methods of dealing with importunate creditors, or the Sultan of Morocco's recipe how to set Europe by the ears, or the Dowager Empress of China's opinions on foreign interference, or the Tsar's personal and private remarks on Alexieff, Stoeckel, and Rodjstvensky, then they will have done a great work, which will cause every journalist in the world to turn green with envy. The only question is—Will the main-in-the-street read these articles? and if he reads them how long will he remember the great truths they convey? The promoters of "Potentia" have a Herculean task in front of them, but of course Rome was not built in a day, and no doubt the leaders of this movement will be content to scatter seed by the wayside in the hope that some may take root and blossom into the proverbial green bay tree.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DEPARTURE OF M. POKOTILOFF.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th July, 12.50 p.m.
M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister at Peking, will leave Shanghai on the 15th inst., for Washington where he is to be associated with the Russian Plenipotentiaries in the forthcoming Peace Conference.

THE POOTUNG MURDER.

PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th July, 12.50 p.m.
Three Sikhs have been committed for trial for the murder of the Gurkha watchman near the International Dock last month.

[The murder was committed on the 9th ult. According to the report of a Shanghai contemporary member of the River Police while making his rounds that day on the river near the International Dock on the Pootung side, discovered a man's hand sticking out of the water. He made an attempt to pull the body out of the water, but was unable to do so, owing to some heavy weight which kept it down. He then sent word to the Police Hulk reporting the matter and asking for help. Shortly afterwards a party was sent to the scene, but the body had disappeared. A search was instituted and grappling irons brought into service. While the party were engaged in their gruesome quest they were informed by a native that soon after the constable had gone away for assistance, two Indians had waded out to the spot and moved the body further out in the river where the falling tide would not reveal its whereabouts. After a couple of hours dragging the body was located and brought to the surface and it was then found to be that of an Indian named Lashman Turpan. No watchman employed at the International Dock. It was completely nude and had a frightful gash on the top of the head besides two deep gashes on the right temple. The body had been made fast to a massive iron moulding frame and had been twisted up and shoved through one of the openings and made fast by a long red turban which the dead man had evidently been wearing when struck down. The rest of the body had also been secured in the same manner, the turban being twisted about the neck and body to the iron frame. The right arm was cut off and the head was loose and stuck above the water when the tide fell. The iron frame which was tied in the body extended from the neck of the deceased to his hips and struck out at both sides of the body and weighed above 150 pounds. After the murderers had committed the deed they had evidently carried the body as far as possible into the river during low tide and then dropped it, but one of the arms becoming loose and protruding above water at the next low tide, revealed its whereabouts.

Deceased, who was a Gurkha, had been employed at the International Dock for some time past. He was a very steady man and very strict in regard to duty, and had recently been the means of a number of Indian watchmen being discharged for dereliction of duty. He lived in a small house with four other Indians; over in Pootung and the last time he was seen alive was at 4 p.m. on the 9th ult. No report of his disappearance had been made until the Friday night by some of the men he had been instrumental in getting discharged.—Ed. H.K.T.]

THE PRESS-BOAT "CACILIE."

REPORT OF LOSS UNCONFIRMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th July, 10.15 a.m.
The report of the loss of the German press-boat "Cacilie" (formerly the

Wuchang) near Naghalien is not confirmed.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

COMMENCEMENT POSTPONED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 7th July, 10.15 a.m.
The date of the commencement for the boycott of American goods and manufactures throughout China has been postponed four months.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

At the office of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., St. George's Buildings, this morning the resolution passed at a meeting, on the 21st ult., regarding the increase of capital, was submitted to shareholders for confirmation. The Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan presided, and there were also present Hon. Sir C. Paul Chater, C.M.G., Dr. J. W. Nob's and Messrs. H. P. White (consulting Committee), A. Robinson, W. R. Robertson, Fung Wa Chun, N. H. Rutherford, A. E. Corleio, and R. Henderson (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the resolution just read be confirmed as a special resolution, viz.—"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10 each."

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman—That is all the business, gentlemen.

A TALK OF THE SEA.

HONGKONG TRIPPER'S EXPERIENCE.

There is good reason to believe that this is not a sea-serpent story, although here and there the old familiar ring of the monstrous head, fearsome eyes, elongated body, curving coils and all the rest of it may peep through the lining. A party of Hongkong sports, glowing and effulgent after a sound and rousing Saturday night's dinner decided that they must have an outing on Sunday. Macao had proved a shattered idol to several of the crowd; "secession" was yet to emerge; Canton was out of the question, so after much cogitation, aided and inspired by somebody's birthday wine, it was decided to have a bathing excursion. The famous shark, which is reported to be cruising round the harbour, had not then been sighted, so the conference had no qualms about bathing. It was proposed and carried *non con*, that the party should hire a launch and steam to Silversand Bay. It was a sleepy and grumpy quintette or so that assembled on the pier on a Sunday morning—all but one man, who being a diplomated member of the I.O.G.T. on his own assertion, was altogether too spirited and gay for his companions. It is said that a coolie who fell three storeys the other day was picked up swearing and cursing like a dragon; the party of dulled wits who I mented the frivolity of the previous evening could have given points to that indignant coolie when they made reference to their vivacious and sprightly I.T. friend. They got off eventually and the breeze, to say nothing of the contents of the locker, brief, happier state of things and long been Silversand Bay was reached, the sports were as merry as day. Little did they know what was coming. They reached their destination after much waste of steam and energy, and quickly they had entered the briny. Confession being good for the soul they one and all—except the aforesaid member of the I.O.G.T.—admitted that this was the first bath they had enjoyed for years, which is, no doubt, a trifling ambiguity. This went on for some time, until one of the party cried out in great good humour, "Don't you start tickling me?" Not a soul was near him. "He, he," cried the sport, "I'll die laughing if you go on tickling me," and he was nearly blue in the face with suppressed laughter. Then he looked round. What he saw frightened him. His companions were swimming, diving, leaping helter-skelter for the beach. The funny one dried up like a clam. He made good time for the shore and reached it half-dead. The reason for his scurry was apparent. A great water-snake was curling and coiling behind him, breathing the waves, shooting out liquid tongues of fire, and darting awesome glances at its prey. A concentrated was its gaze that the ba her's skin was scotched in two places—at least two brown spots or moles were to be seen there afterwards. After his human victim the snake skimmed, until in his excitement it had lost sight on the shore. There it met with a roval reception. It seemed to beat at least twenty feet long. Coolies were hastily collected at 10 cents a second to smash the brute. In their anxiety to earn additional money they began by smashing a brick and some plates, and one man at least gave the excitable coolie who did this a satisfactory gratuity. They beat the serpent till it could hardly crawl, then they pounded it with bamboo shoots or Bombay ducks or some thing of that sort; and the snake gave up the ghost. The Europeans drew near to have a look at their enemy. But the coolies had started flaying it, and secreting lumps of the reptile's flesh for medicine joss. The pounded skin was placed together at length, all but the head which had disappeared. And the total length of the monster of the deep was nearly seven feet. No more swimming that day. It was decided to write a history of the chase and send it up with the skin to the Hongkong museum. Of course there was no head, but he is a poor taxidermist who cannot manufacture a head. So it is just possible that the skin of this marvellous denizen of the deep hangs in sublime seclusion, away from the vulgar gaze and the cheap tripper's comments, in some shady nook of the museum. That is the I.O.G.T. man's story, which cannot be impeached.

LAND AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

This afternoon at the offices of the Public Works Department, by order of H. E. the Governor, the letting by public auction was put up for sale of one lot of Crown land at Causeway Bay, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal. This lot is registered as Inland Lot No. 1742 and is situated near the Shaukiwan Road. It contains 2,830 square feet, carrying an annual rent of \$38. The up-price was \$846.

There was no competition, and the property was knocked down to Tan Tung Li for \$866, or \$30 above the up-price. It is understood that this lot has been purchased with a view to the extension of the purchaser's toy factory, situated on the adjoining lot.

SHIPPING JETSAM.

1st inst.

The British steamer *Victoria* and *Ganger*, and the Japanese steamers *Tanaka Maru* and *Nanbu Maru* have now been chartered to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the company's home services.

Six boatsmen were charged at the instance of Inspector Langley this morning at the Magistrate's Court, with obstructing the Central railway on the 30th ult., by anchoring their boats in that part of the harbour. They were each fined \$5 or 10 days, and warned against a repetition of the offence.

THE WRECKED "MASPATE."

Captain Garay arrived at Manila on the 21st ult. from Samar on the coast guard cutter *Nagasa*. He has been at work at saving the wrecked cutter *Maspate* and has put a cement bottom in the harbour. The *Maspate* lies in about five feet of water, but draws a little over seven feet. A few more days' work will complete the work of floating her and towing her to Manila.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning Leung Muk, a boarding-house runner, was charged with boarding the s.s. *Glennah*, while that vessel was underway in the harbour, without permission of the captain or officers. He was fined \$50 or two months' hard labour. A young man, Wong Tsi Tsau, two hawkers, were charged with boarding the same vessel after she was moored, to sell their wares, without permission of the captain or officers. They were fined \$10 each or 14 days' gaol.

THE TYPHOON SEASON.

Manila will not be a port of call for some of the big liners from the Pacific coast during the typhoon season as the Pacific Mail company is afraid of trusting the big ships like the *Manchuria* and *Mongolia* inside the breakwater. The *Chino*, *Doric* and *C. G. Pitt* of the Occidental and Oriental line will continue to call here during the storm season, but the larger ships will not come here as the company does not wish to incur the risk of its ships weathering a typhoon behind the breakwater. A big ship like the *Manchuria* or *Manchuria* would be helpless if a typhoon dragged her anchors inside the harbour during a violent storm, as she would not have room to manoeuvre and her chances of getting out into the bay would be small.—*Manila Times*.

Captain Walter Scott, master of the s.s. *Regatta*, charged with willful disobedience of lawful orders given by the captain or officers, was fined \$50 or two months' hard labour. He said defendant had had leave for a few hours on the 25th ult. to go to a Mission Service, but he did not go to the service, nor did he return to the vessel. The man had never complained of anything on board. Defendant said he was very sorry, but he met some old "luggers" and fell in with them for a "good time," and so did not return to the vessel. Since then he had stayed on shore, and was arrested by the police this morning while lying on the road near the Sailors' Home. He was "very sorry," said a thing had happened to him as he bore a good character on board. He had in fact that this was the second time he had been charged with a similar offence. Captain Scott said that in all probability, he would not be going away for a week. The defendant was then sentenced to seven days' hard labour. Captain Scott was requested to inform the police should his vessel be leaving before the expiration of the seven days, in order that the defendant might be placed on board before sailing, to prevent his becoming a charge on this Colony.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire have opened a new steamer service with the company's steamer *Shanghai* in the Poyang lake from the 18th ult.

Thus the *Bangkok Times*—The *Pass of Lany* has arrived at Koh-si-chang. She stuck on the bar, first of all, going out of the river, and the crew cheered up, unhappily anticipating. Then the tug broke down, and the crew laid down and waited for things to happen. Things didn't, however, and now they are at the island, where they say the barque may remain till Doodman for all the work they will do. They flatly refuse to go further to sea in her till their grievances are redressed.

The mammoth steamer *Minnetta* has successfully docked at Nagasaki at low tide in 40 minutes on the 25th ult.

The steamers *Givela* and *Gola* have been sold to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the company's Hokkaido service. They are sister ships of 1,336 tons each.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has purchased the steamers *Grafton* and *Masagon* from British shipowners. These vessels are due at Kobe from London this month.

The *Standard* and another Norwegian steamer, under charter to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, have now been sold to the Japanese steamship company. The *Standard* has been named the *Fukushima*, and the other, the *Oshu-maru*, by the purchasers who will place them in their Korean service.

THE "MARU" JOATS.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has ordered two large steamers each of 13,000 tons, from the Mitsui Bishi Yard at "Yokohama," to be completed in 1907. The new vessels will be put on the San Francisco line, and the *America-maru*, *Hongkong-maru*, *Nippon-maru* and *Manila-maru* will, when released from the transport service, be employed in the service to South America, which is to be opened in due course according to a resolution recently adopted by the company. As a first step in the new service, Japanese labourers required for the Panama Canal work will be carried by the company. In connection with this scheme, it is proposed to form an influential emigration company, promoted by Mr. Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Before the Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Marine Magistrate, this morning five masters of rowing boats were charged with unlawfully disobeying the lawful orders of the Harbour Master, in Victoria harbour, on the 31st inst. P. C. Norman, of the Water Police, stated that at about 4 p.m. on the 31st inst. he was in the Southern Railway, and passing the Harbour Master's Pier, when he noticed about 100 sampans lying close in to the steps. He cautioned the boat-people to clear away from there, and after five o'clock he returned to find out if they had obeyed, and found they had returned again, among them being the defendants. By the Court—They were some 40 to 50 feet off the pier, and were obstructing the passage to it. The defendants had no excuse to offer in their defence and were each fined half a dollar.

A JIP TRAK CARGO.
The British steamer *Claverly*, now loading in the Menam, will leave the *Singapore* tomorrow, when she goes from Koh-si-chang, the biggest tank cargo ever sent in one bottom from Bangkok to Europe, viz., about 3,500 loads, of 50 cubic feet each. She is taking time

ber for the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., for Genoa, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Glasgow. She is expected to leave at about the end of the current month.

During the present year the following steamers have arrived in Bangkok consigned to the N. A. Co.—The *Quinta* arrived June 25th, the *Skamstad* arriving March 17th, and the *Hroholm*, which reached there on May 23rd. Another vessel is on her way out and is due there in the course of the next few weeks. Of vessels taking cargoes home for the company during the past six months or so, there have been the *Coltie Prince*, which cleared on December 11th, the *Rugby*, on February 21st and the *Aker*, on April 9th.

NO BIDS FOR PACIFIC FREIGHT.

The war department is without bids this year for the transportation of freight from Pacific Coast ports to Manila. Last year the Pacific steamship companies made satisfactory low rates for carrying government freight to Manila. This afforded some critics of the army transport system an admirable opportunity to make comparisons of the cost, to the detriment, it was alleged, of the army transport, and altogether in favour of the contract system of transportation of freight and passengers. Late the Pacific liners found it impossible to take a cargo to Manila, and one of the transports held in ordinary was placed on the active list for transportation purposes. With the failure of the steamship company to send a bid to Washington, it is quite evident that they desire to place the government on the same footing as commercial shippers. If this is done, of course, a very attractive comparison which the jugglers of figures have been able to make in favour of the commercial liners will no longer be possible even by exercise of a vivid imagination.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

5th inst.

Mr. Kage is about to construct two dry docks at Moji, one 480, and the other 600 feet in length.

The big floating dock built at Nagasaki for Kobe is to be tried by docking the *Fukushima Maru* before being towed to her destination.

TROUBLESOME SEAMEN.

5th inst.

Captain Moodie, of the s.s. *Evermont Castle*, charged C. Jurdison, a fireman on board that vessel, with persistent disobedience of lawful orders given by the captain or officers, was fined \$50 or two months' hard labour. Mr. F. A. Hazeland asked if the case could not be settled if the man would promise to be of good behaviour in future; but the complainant said the defendant's promises were unreliable, and he wanted him punished as an example.—W. P. Pearson, third engineer of the s.s. *Evermont Castle*, said defendant was a fireman on board. On the 26th of June, witness ordered the defendant to "slice fires"—that is to p.k. them into a box. Defendant said that he would not do it, as the fires could not be taken into a box. Defendant was always slow in carrying out orders, and had been so for three or four months. He did not always actually refuse, but seemed reluctant to obey and he had also incited others to disobey orders.—To defendant—Witness believed defendant had a bad font, but was quite fit for work. Defendant was standing under a ventilator and said he would slice fires as soon as he was cool.—To the Court—Defendant denied that he incited anyone to disobey orders. He had no witnesses.

His Worship—"You will go to gaol for fourteen days' hard labour."

THE CRUISER "SULLY."

3rd inst.

Members of the salvage party arrived in Hongkong on Saturday, from the scene of the stranding of the French cruiser *Sully*. They still express themselves as most sanguine regarding the ultimate floating of the vessel. Notwithstanding the rough weather lately experienced in the Bay of Along, the position and condition of the cruiser has been in no way affected, and given a continuance of the present fine weather the salvage experts believe they will be able to refloat her. Additional help is to be sent from the salvage steamer *Herakles*, and an effort will be made to dynamite the rock which has pressed the *Sully*.

We are further informed that both Mr. Jack and Mr. Grindell, the engineer associated with him, are returning to the *Sully*. The ship has weathered some very bad storms without shifting her position at all, and it is thought that nothing but an exceptionally fierce typhoon can affect her now. During all the time she has lain on the rocks she has not weakened in any part, but lies as firm and as steady as at first, and with the blasting operations below, and the pitching inside, and with extra powerful pumps to keep her free of water as the rock is blasted away from her, it is hoped that, with the aid of the caisson, she will at length be finally raised and placed in safety. But as all this work takes time, and weather conditions have to be reckoned with, it is not expected that the task confronting the salvage party will be completed before the early days of September.

THE "IKHONA."

With reference to the sinking of the B. I. *Ikhona* by the Russian cruiser *Terek*, it has been ascertained that the vessel went down with the British flag flying, but this obviously is incorrect. The Russians were not likely to have fired on the British flag, and a fact that they did not do so. The flag had already been lowered when the Captain and crew were transferred to the *Terek*.

The statement that the Russians were firing at the vessel for several hours before she sank is also at fault. What happened was this: The *Terek* exploded a charge of dynamite in the stockhold, with the object of blowing out the ship's bottom, and this apparently was the result of the discharge, for the *Ikhona* partially settled down. But she went no further, her bulkheads holding out against the strain of the pressure of water in a way that proved her splendid construction, and this kept her afloat. It was after this that the *Terek's* guns pelted some twenty shells in her waterline and sent her to the bottom. The shooting is described by those who saw it, as good.

FIRE IN WING-LOK STREET.

At about twenty minutes past two this morning an alarm of fire was raised, and the Fire Brigade under Chief Inspector Baker immediately turned out and went to the scene of the outbreak, which was ascertained to be at No. 9, Wing Lok Street. The ground floors were used as a bird's nest shop and store-rooms of the Hong Yuen Hop Ki firm, the proprietors, Wong Kong Po, with his family occupying the upper storeys as a dwelling-house. The fire had made considerable headway on account of the dry and inflammable materials which had been stored there, and at once got to work and soon had volumes of water pouring over the flames, the fire being eventually got entirely under after about one and a half hours' labour, the

premises being almost entirely gutted, no lives, however, being lost, and nobody injured. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, though it is believed an overturned naked lamp was the cause of it. The matter, however, is under investigation by the police. The property was insured for \$15,000, of which \$20,000 was with the Russian National Insurance Company and \$5,000 with Messrs. Meyer & Co. The adjoining house, No. 88, was in no way damaged by the fire, but was slightly damaged by water.

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, June 30th.

MONEY MATTERS.
The money market seems to be very "tight" in the City, a number of banks have closed, some because they were losing money; and others because they could not meet obligations. In very few instances have banks failed for any large amount. But it seems to be impossible to collect accounts.

OFFICIALS REDUCED.
In this city one of the most difficult problems to solve is how to get law cases settled promptly. The more money the man has the more difficult it is to get a settlement. So many individuals about the yamen consider every man who has a case as a rightful subject of plunder. Every man down to the lowest police officer must get something out of every case, and it is to the general interest to keep these suits hanging on as long as possible. When a man takes a case to the yamen he never knows when it will be settled as the uncertainty is, often made a means of squeeze. A rich man will often pay an unlawful claim rather than have to go to the yamen. The Viceroy has taken this matter up and rebuked the Nam Hai and Puxi magistrates. He points out some of the evils arising from delay in the settlement of cases; and has appointed several deputies to assist in disposing of cases. The magistrates are given three months to clear off all cases now before these magistrates. It will be a good thing for China if the Viceroy succeeds in bringing to an end some of the old cases now in dispute.

THE WOUNDED MISSIONARY.
The member of the Phenix mission who was badly injured some weeks ago by robbers on the Tsang Shing river East from Shek Lung is still in a very critical condition. The missionary has both his legs broken and was in the water for some hours. The Viceroy gave the Tung Kun magistrate ten days to catch the robbers. The ten days expired and ten more days were added. These ten days are nearly expired and still the robbers are at large. The soldiers and guard boys have surrounded the village to which the robbers are supposed to belong and have demanded that the gentry hand over the guilty parties. The robbers have not been forthcoming and the officers threaten to destroy the entire village. Several shops in the market of Sha Tan near this village and belonging to the village have been burned. At present over 1,000 men, women and children have left this village and dare not return lest they be arrested for a share in the robbers' work. What the outcome of all this may be it is impossible to tell. But the end is not yet.

Canton, July 5th, 1905.

FOURTH OF JULY.
The Fourth of July passed off very quietly in Canton. The death of the U. S. Secretary of State put a stop to all public functions. The reception at the Consulate-General was cancelled. Preparations were being made for a fireworks display in the evening, but these were stopped. Most of the flags in the harbour and on Shamenee were at half-mast.

BANK FAILURES.
Some days ago I reported that many banks had failed or were going out of business owing to hard times. I have now ascertained that no less than forty-eight banks have either closed or will close before the end of the year. These banks, i.e., those that have not yet closed, have given up business and are only keeping open to collect and pay accounts. Only five of these forty-eight banks are bankrupt. The total deficit is not large, being between one and two hundred thousand dollars. One chief reason for the hard times is the failure of the silk crop in Shun Tak. The very cold wet weather in the beginning killed many of the worms and the mulberry leaves not up to the proper standard. Consequently the silk is of an inferior quality and the price is very low, and the quantity is not nearly up to the normal.

SHOP CLOSED.
A shop in which some Japanese were carrying on a kind of restaurant near the steamer landing has been closed by the authorities. Some Japanese girls were kept in the shop and the plea of the officials was that the morals of the Chinese were in danger.

A CHINESE LOVE ROMANCE.

A short time ago, at Honam, the island opposite Canton, across the river, there was a big commotion in a temple, and much discussion, not unmixt with a little swearing, the origin of which was as follows: Recently a young married couple, of whom the husband had opened a small shop in the vicinity, named Chuki, were abruptly interrupted in the even tenour of their love by the sudden appearance of the uncle of the bride who claimed the woman as his property, and charged the man with illegal abduction. The interested parties, with a large number of the grave fathers of the district, thereupon proceeded to the temple, in order to seek enlightenment, and administer law. Then the young woman, who told the story which was somewhat remarkable in China, "This man is my uncle. He, however, has no claim whatever upon me. I have no brothers and my father died when I was young. My mother was poor but brought me up respectably, and arranged that I should be married to Chuki, who has handed over eight dollars as a guarantee of the genuineness of the engagement. But the marriage had not been completed when my mother too died suddenly. My uncle then seized me with a view to sell me as a slave. But as I was promised in marriage, and as the bargain money had been paid, I demurred, and secretly fled to Canton, and engaged myself as a worker in a factory. I then secretly sent a letter to Chuki, and requested him to come to Canton with all speed, and take me away with him to be his wife. Fortunately he received the letter and came immediately. We were married and came here and opened this little shop. This is my story." The artless way in which the narrative was told bore on the face of it the impress of truth, and the grave fathers, rounded on the uncle with fierce and vociferous interjections, and driving him from the precincts of the temple, they dared him to enter the district again. So the husband retained his young wife, and she smilingly followed her lord to their simple home, which in the future will be immune from any interference from the blood uncle. This episode is interesting as showing how the Chinese are wont to settle their own disputes, without having recourse to the money-grabbing officials, and the recognised channels of justice, supposed to be administered at their hands.—*N. C. D. News*.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

WIT AND HUMOUR IN THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Some exceedingly piquant and even humorous remarks occur in the annual report of the Hongkong Inspector of Schools for the past year. Mr. Edward A. Irving, who is the author of the report, begins with a summary of the results of his visits to the various schools, and proceeds to give detailed statements regarding the work done by the scholars. Taking the Government schools first, he appropriately begins with the British School in that famous suburb Kowloon. The scholars there are, we are proud to learn, in correspondence "with scholars in other schools in England, Canada and elsewhere." The way in which the Inspector dismisses the rest of the world by the term "elsewhere" is absolutely delightful, and shows the true patriotic spirit. But there is one point which must be cleared up without delay. "At an inspection during the recent visit of the King of Portugal to England I was pleased and amused to find that a junior form not only were aware of the fact, but insisted particularly on his resemblance to a certain citizen of the colony." Now this is an international question. What right has the King of Portugal, a mere foreigner, to resemble any of Hongkong's respected citizens? For the matter of that, what right has any foreign potentate to put himself off as a Paris-born Britisher? Surely, the Treaty of Paris says something on that point. And, moreover, we want to know who the King of Portugal is mimicking. There was one individual here who was once accused of being Junjo the Second; could it be—but no, the idea is absurd and unjust. Passing now to the Public School, the public will learn with intense gratification that the Chinese girls attending that seminary are showing a marked improvement in their manners. Instead of eating fat with a knife and soup with a chopstick they have now, no doubt, accustomed themselves to the use of the fork and the spoon. They will also break bread with their fingers. This improvement in manners is all the more to be commended when we consider how the Chinese girls in some other schools behave. In one school the girls cannot "reply to questions without giggling." In another they are "almost inaudible" and in some cases they proved to be "quite inaudible." And is still another, they did not "stand up when addressed." At the Wesleyan Mission School, the girls are "very giggly" and "the giggles are very noisy." In one Catholic School they have not been sufficiently impressed with the "need of honesty during examination," and so on. The remedy is at hand. If the girls are taken to the museum they will be well-mannered and "all that's nice." We read of the London Missionary Society's training home. "The girls were well-mannered. I note that they have been taken to see the museum." The sentence does not end there. It goes on—"And generally speaking, a great deal has been done to awaken their intelligence." Presumably they have seen the deities and the great auk and the spotted leopard and the philosopher's stone. It is satisfactory to learn that in the Bellios Public School the girls have a sound knowledge of Magna Carta and the Repeal of the Corn Laws. By-and-by they will be practising the principles of Magna Carta on poor weaklings of husbands, and dilating on the products of corn to the baker round the corner. Thus domestic economy and historical lore run hand in hand. In geography, it is noted that they make too frequent use of the ruler; but they are only practising, it may be, in view of the days that are to come. Many a youngster has imitated his mother's knowledge of geography and ability with the ruler. The boys in the Sanying Anglo-Chinese School are in a sad way. So far as history is concerned, they have only reached the invasion of Greece by the Persians. Some time next century, no doubt, they will learn that the Boers invaded Cape Colony, but in the words of the old lullaby—"They've got a long way to go." We are pleased to observe that the boys at Yumati are well forward in "Greece and the early civilisation." Such knowledge is the "open sesame" to success in after life. At a school in a place called "Wan-lai" wherever that is, the boys have been taken to history, "but the results were not a good as they would state to hope they may soon be." If the boys were asked, it is probable they would state that they had taken "pains" in subjects other than and including history. The Roman Catholic schools receive due notice and little need be said upon them. But who was the junior who described Africa as a "compact mass" when she had no knowledge of what a compact mass meant. The examiner, it is a pleasure to learn, does not believe in the "water tight compartment principle" as applied to studies, and the Hongkong parents may rest easy on that point. It is disgraceful, however, to learn that notwithstanding the "great pains," etc., the boys at the Diocesan School had not the savvy to guess that 31.2 by 2.45 by 28.8 multiplied by 24 multiplied by 24 is 31. If this had been done mentally many mistakes in the position of the decimal point in the answer would have been avoided. Of course they would. This is a serious matter and should be looked to at once and also without delay. Where are our Kelvins and Marcconis and Lodges to say nothing of our stock brokers—to come from if this sort of thing is not remedied and that right speedily? Again, referring to the same school we are told that "Graphs were not well done." Well, never mind let the boys go to America and they will soon learn what a graph or a graft is. There is a besetting weakness at the Roman Catholic Cathedral School—the boys will not address the Inspector as "Sir." This is, we submit, a criminal offence, and we predict that if it is allowed to continue those youngsters will soon be using nicknames to describe our honourable persons. Many people may have been under the impression that the boys at the Ellis Kadourie School knew all there was to know about China. That only shows what fallacies we cherish. "They know a good deal about the war," it seems, "but not a boy attempted to answer a simple question about railways in China." Think of it! Not one could tell when a star will be made with the Canton-Hankow railway or when the Kowloon-Canton road will be finished. It is just possible, although no mention is made of the fact, that they had only a vague idea about the Siberian railway, and to whom it belongs. They knew about the war, however, which seems to indicate that they read the newspapers, so they cannot be considered wholly bad. There is hope for them. At St. Stephens school, under the Church Missionary Society, the boys who are taught by Chinese masters alone, knew "something about the South American republics, but nothing about Chinese emigration to the Transvaal." Perhaps they have all been born "little Conservatives," and that their eyes to disreputable facts. The Inspector indulges in an epigram when he refers to the Church Missionary School at Hollywood Road. "The world is still taught in the old way." But the world does not seem to learn very much although experience is supposed to teach fools. In connection with the Baseline Founding School, the Inspector has a slight grievance. He recommended that the

scholars should "drop sums involving English money," and they refuse to do it. They prefer to stick to the sovereign and the half-crown; even the humble "brown" is not despised. When they begin throwing their English money away, may we be there. Such are a few of the items which have been culled from the sparkling pages of the School Inspector's annual report. Those who would wish for more, should read the document for themselves—it is exceedingly interesting.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the board of directors to the sixteenth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's offices, St. George's Building, at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 15th inst., is as follows:—

Gentlemen.—Your directors have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the company's account for the year ending 30th April, 1905.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$112,199.88; after deducting directors' fees (\$3,000), there remains the sum of \$109,199.88 available for appropriation, and your directors recommend that this be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent.—
Say \$1,000,000 on 30,000 fully paid shares.....\$30,000.00
Say 50 cents per share on 30,000 part paid shares.....15,000.00

To write off plant account for depreciation.....62,084.76
To carry forward to next a/c.....2,151.12

\$109,199.88

The manager reports that the number of lamps, fans and motors connected to the company's supply service on the 1st June was equivalent to upwards of 34,500 lamps of 8 candle power. 85 arc lamps are maintained by the company and 15 electric lifts are being operated by the power service. During the year 25 K. W. steam alternators have been erected at the company's works, and an improved motor generator has been fitted for use in connection with the power service. A new chimney is now in course of construction at the works, the original chimney being inadequate to serve the increasing demands for power.

Directors.—Messrs. J. S. Wheeler and W. J. G. Mason having resigned their seats on their departure from the colony, Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson were invited to fill the vacancies on the board, and these appointments require confirmation. In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. A. G. Wood and G. H. Medhurst retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May, who offer themselves for re-election. A. G. WOOD, Chairman.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905.

The following are the accounts:—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

To April 30th, 1905.

Liabilities.

Capital:—

30,000 shares each \$10

paid up.....\$300,000.00

30,000 shares each \$5

paid up.....150,000.00

Sundry creditors.....\$450,000.00

Dividend unclaimed.....4,484.37

Suspense account.....1,757.29

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....36,637.85

Balance of profit and loss account.....112,199.88

\$610,675.30

Assets.

Plant, cost of, as per last

account.....\$349,722.11

Less account provided

for depreciation.....44,222.11

\$305,500.00

Cost of plant, since added.....77,048.76

Property, cost of land and buildings

as per last account.....82,486.07

Installation material, cost of.....89,090.87

Stores and coal, stock of.....11,568.93

Tools, etc., stock of.....1,031.25

Furniture, cost of, as per

last account.....302.85

Cost of furniture since

added.....774.76

Insurance, value of unexpired por-

tions of policies.....9,000

Sundry debtors.....34,937.18

Cash with agents.....13,036.72

\$610,675.30

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Agency and office expenses.....\$6,000.00

„ Rent and taxes.....2,790.21

„ Insurance.....1,959.75

„ Interest.....2,204.95

„ Auditors' fees.....200.00

„ Bad debts.....416.73

„ Amount carried to profit and

loss account.....110,452.22

\$124,973.16

Cr.

By Net profit on working.....\$124,944.16

„ Scrip and transfer fees.....29.00

\$124,973.16

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Amount available for appropria-

tion.....\$112,199.88

Cr.

By Amount of undivided profit, as

per last account.....\$1,747.66

„ Balance of working account

brought down.....110,452.22

\$112,199.88

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

We have compared the accounts with

the books and vouchers at the office of the Company,

and find the above statement to be in accord-

ance therewith.

C. STEWART, Auditors.

C. W. MAY.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1905.

THE Japanese military authorities have issued

a notice stating that Takekyo, Newchang,

Hacheng, Anshien, Liangyang, Gaijo, Ho-

chi, and Saimashi, towns which have been

under Japanese martial law, would be thrown

open to commerce and placed under civil juris-

isdiction from July 1st.

VAGARIES OF A MOTOR-CAR.

ALONG QUEEN'S ROAD.

1st inst.

A motor-car, a Chinese family, and a galaxy of parrots were the cynosure of all eyes in Queen's Road East the other afternoon. Judging by the commotion the weird scene created, one might have thought that the party had inaugurated a new Derby day run to Epsom. The coolies in rickshas stood up and hurrahed, and one poor specimen of humanity, who had lost his voice in a former melee thumped the so-called pavement with a piece of rattan as the picnics passed. The motor-car was a real family vehicle. It was modelled on the lines of a stage-coach, and it ran nearly as fast. It progressed rather than ran. Safety and comfort were the predominant features of this modern wonder. Roughly speaking there were about ten in the car. Three ladies and a nondescript in the front seat; four ladies and a half at the rear; a driver and an assistant, who did the hallooing, on the edge in front. That apparently comes to ten and a half, but there were also two coolies hanging on to the back of the car besides the prominent collection of parrots, and a crowd of coolies on the ledges around the vehicle. Talk about a family umbrella! And the parrots—they took the shine out of the sun. There was one of evanescent colours, which changed like the hues of a chameleon. Then there was a spotted affair which defies description. One was ringed like a cobra, but not half so berisged as the ladies. And there were others. Apparently there was a competition amongst those on the car to see who could whirl the parrots fastest. An independent judge would probably have awarded the prize the most manly of the crowd, whose chief aim seemed still to be to whirl it until he perspired again. And it was so fascinating that all eyes were upon her. She carried a parrot painted in black and white rings. Most people have seen that optical delusion which Pears' soap people started, where if you shake the rings which are outlined on a paper and then look at the rings when the paper is steady you will still fancy that the rings are circling round and round. Exactly the same sensation was experienced when one watched the whirling parrot. People could be seen gazing at the parrot and then looking at the blank wall, whence the rings seemed still to whirl. Judge then the excitement of the crowd. Now, the motor-car was not a racer, but its royal progress along the road led an Indian policeman at the corner of Arsenal Street to hope for glory that it was. He pulled out his chronometer and timed the car. It covered 200 yards in a fraction under the five minutes. The constable hailed out his ponderous notebook and rapidly worked out the speed in algebra, also in decimals to the sixth degree repeater. Finding that no intelligible result appeared, he constable solemnly and ostentatiously with the articles of association Messrs. A. G. Wood and G. H. Medhurst retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mr. C. W. May, who offer themselves for re-election. A. G. WOOD, Chairman.

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under Japanese martial law, would be thrown

open to commerce and placed under civil juris-

isdiction from July 1st.

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

SITUATION IN CANTON.

AGITATORS AT WORK.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, July 1st.

The situation in Canton is growing more serious, and the worst element is coming to the front. The position of affairs is being sadly misrepresented, and an attempt is evidently being made by some demagogues to stir up a bitter feeling against the United States. For two days the streets have been placarded with large yellow placards printed in prominent characters, calling upon the people to unite in refusing to deal in American goods. The heading reads, "Let us with one heart boycott American goods." These placards are supposed to be put out at the instigation of the "Tat Shap Yee Hong," which is a guild more nearly the "Canton Chamber of Commerce" than any other guild or combination of guilds. Some enterprising merchants are taking advantage of the situation to make quick sale of goods, and large quantities of cheap German stuff is being flung on the ignorant public.

There is great anger that during the coming days these agitators will stir up bad feeling between foreigners and Chinese. Many meetings have been held and the talk is not at all peaceful. The native Christians were taunted with having no patriotism as they took no part in the agitation. They were told that they were in sympathy with the foreigners and had to bear many not very complimentary sayings. As a result of these things the Christians of all missions have been holding meetings and preparing a statement of the case as it appears to them. The last of these meetings was held in the Canton Hospital Church to-day and was attended by a large number of men. The meeting was quiet and orderly, but showed a deep determination to stand up for Chinese rights. The gathering represented a following of perhaps not less than 20,000 Chinese. A paper was presented and unanimously adopted as follows:—

To His Excellency Theodore Roosevelt, Your Excellency.—We the senders of this letter, who are Christians, have been admiring the national character of your country, knowing that your missionaries have contributed greatly to the spread of the gospel and of civilization in our land. After careful study, we have found that the foundation of our country is the principle, "Love your neighbour as yourself," and that your country does not depend entirely on military power. Your securing for us our neutrality in the present Russo-Japanese war and your returning of the Boxer indemnity, show great kindness and generosity. Our countrymen, as well as we Christians, desire to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks for these heroic deeds. Unfortunately during the last few months some disagreement has arisen between the government of your Excellency and the Chinese ambassador to the United States. According to the most reliable information we are able to secure, the American government does not accede to the request of our ambassador that the law should be made more liberal instead of more severe. For ten long years the Chinese have found it very difficult to enter the United States, no matter what class the person applying may be nor under what circumstances he attempts to secure entrance. The announcement that this treaty would be renewed, and that it would be made much more severe, caused great unhappiness and strong resentment among the Chinese people.

We have trusted that the new treaty would be more generous and we were greatly encouraged to believe in the justice of this hope when we read the following words from the pen of Hon. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State of the United States of America. The words are taken from an address delivered before the National Geographical Society of America in November 1904 printed in the National Geographic Magazine of December 1904.

"I am pleased to say that under the new administration of Chinese immigration under the Department of Commerce and Labour some amelioration of the harsh rules has been experienced, and it is anticipated that the new treaty being negotiated between the two governments will sweep away the regulations which have brought shame to our country."

It is highly desirable that the United States, which has been foremost among the nations in conceding the equality of that empire in its international relations and encouraging it to enter upon a liberal policy, should welcome to our shores its merchants and students."

We believe that your Excellency, being a friend of the Chinese nation, will sympathize with the feeling expressed in the above statement from another of China's friends, and will not think it strange that we have taken measures to secure a more favourable treaty for your nation. The people are meeting together in all parts of the empire, endeavouring to do what they can to secure again their privileges, fearing it may be too late after the exchange of ratifications. We do this because the circumstances compel us to do so, and also because we feel that your Excellency's people, who live so far away, may not fully realize our extreme grief and bitter sorrow. Therefore, we have drawn up the following statement and we earnestly implore your Excellency to pay a little attention to this matter.

First.—This treaty necessarily involves in a great deal of trouble other classes of the Chinese besides the labourers.

A. (Merchants).—We do not find fault with that part of the treaty which concerns the exclusion of Chin-se labourers, for we know that a large proportion of these labourers are with good reason offensive to other men. But merchants are not included in this part of the treaty. Now, however, we are informed that the proposed new treaty classifies as merchants only those who own a share in a business, and excludes from this class managers, treasurers and such persons, and likewise keepers of restaurants, owners of cigar factories and owners of laundries are excluded from the class of merchants. Now we feel that without the aid of assistants the owners of shares in a firm cannot carry on their business. Also the keepers of restaurants and such men have a capital of a good many thousands of dollars and do a business each year amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. All these merchants keep records of their business, which can be investigated, when the treaty excludes them

BASEBALL IN HONGKONG.

"THE GREATEST GAME ON EARTH."

Happy Valley was treated as an annex to the Golden Gate yesterday afternoon. Americans took forcible possession of the ground and refused to budge until the shades of night were falling fast. The rich American accent fell in chunks all over the field and benches were used by the Britishers present to disengage the contestants. One large chunk landed on the floor of the grand stand, leaving a gaping hole that threatened disaster to the careless. A baseball match was the occasion; the U. S. S. *Callao* and a Hongkong team being the contestants. A big crowd gathered to watch "the greatest game on earth" being played as it should be played; even ladies came to see this exhibition of real action. It was hoped that the *Callao* men would have a battle-royal, something like Yab, yab, he, he, hoh! But the *Callao* men have not reached that apex of sublimity yet. It will come, there need be no fear on that score. In the *Callao* men were attired in regulation dress. The civilians had grabbed the first garment they could find at hand, and strode on the field, in pants, knickerbockers, jerseys and what not. The crowd cheered uproariously and instantly bestowed nicknames on the players: Jumbo, alias the Elephant, was a huge success on the civilian side, his muttered asides being heard on the Praya East. The captain of the *Callao* team briefly addressed his men, encouraging them to die in their patent leather boots rather than succumb to the lot of measly dollars. "Get up, ye fat headed ones," he cried, "four on that score. 'Don't yer play the game like a lot of fishwives same's ye did last time. And don't yer fall asleep.' The stalwart subordinates meekly said "Yesir" and a coloured man chortled like a hyena in a spasm.

Now a sporting reporter who knows nothing about baseball argues himself unknown to sport. So the following vocabulary, which will not be used in describing the game, is submitted just to show that we are up to all the wrinkles, but having a tender heart decline to set readers' teeth on edge. "Orated" is akin to "foolish"; "foul play" is allowed each side; the "initial base" can be guessed at, and a broken "pitcher" illustrates the truth of the old proverb about a pitcher going to the well or wall too often; some players play in the night garden, some prefer the left. And there are other phrases too numerous to mention.

So far as could be learned the *Callao* men went first to the state or slab or plate. A man heaved a solid lump of gutta-percha at his head and missed. The referee roared "Foul" and the audience sighed in regret. The next ball got the man with the soup-plate flat on the small of his back, and he was sent to the hospital. A small boy twice round the field, filling on a pillow-case that had been spread out for him. Just as he fell, an adversary slapped him vigorously with an immense mitten and the referee yelled "Break one." Another man came to the front and sliced the ball. He lost his nerve and scooted after No. 1, who stood stock-still. The captain of the *Callao* team yelled himself black in the face and used more condemnatory words in the course of two minutes than are to be found in all the volumes of the Standard Dictionary. A quiet man in the rear whispered audibly "He ain't to blame; he's married to a base" or words to that effect, which received a great ovation.

The third man was a slim, spindly individual, who presented about as much surface to the bowler as an upright lucifer. The bowler or pitcher shut his eyes, then opened them cautiously and glared in every direction except towards the enemy. Then he did a side-dance and flung his arms in the air like a Highlander doing a Highland fling. A last glance to the rear and the ball sped from his hand like a rocket. A firm hand noisily snatched it and the batsman, who had stepped the sphere with his knee-cap, he limped after those who had gone before, but they were off like a couple of deer and the spectators cheered.

Another hitter slung the ball into the mat-roofing of the grandstand. It took two sailors and a boy to find it. One of the sailors, a coloured man, remained there for the rest of the day, emitting weird yells at intervals, which scared a couple of ricksha coolies and a little girl.

At this stage five men behind the writer began to recount their experiences. They nearly came to blows over the respective merits of Pittsburgh and "Frisco," but all were convinced that this game they were watching was not baseball at all. They commanded the scribe to write it down in big letters—"This is not baseball." So bowing to fearful odds the writer obeyed.

The Hongkong pitchers, bowlers, catchers, and all the rest of it were terribly burdened with secrets which they must get rid of at once. The bowler would be doing his final hop-step when the roundman would hold up a large flat hand which darkened the face of the earth. Then the two confided in the respective other two would be called in to hear this joke that the pitcher had just remembered, and that would produce new jokes. Meanwhile the other side with exemplary patience waited along. By-and-by the ball would be punted along; the batsman would slam it into one of his opponent's hands and he would carefully "butter" it. A most fascinating game, this baseball. One man ran right round the ring in 2.11 sec. and was received uproariously, being treated to ginger-beer ad lib.

In fact that is the game. The fastest runner with the cadoodle, or something of that sort. There are nine players on each side. The Hongkong team was merciful, it only played seven. The *Callao* men tried eight and got disgusted. As it was the Hongkong team won by 14 to 11—whereby that means points, goals, pellets or saucers it was impossible to find out. Possibly somebody got the wooden spoon. Suffice it that the Hongkong team won.

CHINESE EDITOR'S TROUBLES.

"A SILLY SQUABBLE."

Before His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, to-day Chu Ling Kai, a journalist, sued Wang Lai Yat and Lai Tak for \$77,150 in respect of damages which had been done to Japanese and Chinese literature, and stationery, furniture, etc., belonging to the plaintiff.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Holborow represented the defendants. It was stated by Mr. Beavis that the plaintiff was employed by the purchaser of a newspaper called the *Tai Kung Yik*. The paper was purchased from the liquidator of the Company and the purchase was to be completed by the first day of the fifth month. The purchaser thereupon engaged the plaintiff who acted as editor of the paper, and told him to go into the premises on the first day of the fifth month. Next day, about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, the plaintiff heard some noise in the lower floor, and on going to see what was happening he found his belongings scattered all over the place. On inquiry he learned that the damage had been done by the two defendants.

CHINESE LITIGANTS.

WAITING FOR A SHIP FROM NEWCHANG.

His Lordship—What was the trouble all about? Mr. Beavis—I don't know the position at all, or what began it. His Lordship—People don't walk into another man's room and damage his belongings for no reason. Chu Ling Kai said he had been engaged by Tan Man San, and he was to commence work on the 3rd June. He related how he put the goods in an unoccupied room, and how, when writing a "leader" for the paper next day, he heard a disturbance proceeding downstairs. He saw two men, the defendants, throwing his things about and he remonstrated with them, but they only "scolded" him.

In cross-examination, the plaintiff stated that he had been an editor on various papers for several years. He denied that there was any custom among Chinese journalists as to giving "notice," and stated that when he got this position he threw up his old job at a day's notice. He knew that there were two editors on the paper, but he had nothing to do with them. Do you know that the place in which you placed your baggage was the bathroom in daily use?—I saw it was a place for washing faces—it is not a bathroom.

Witness denied that he put his clothes and goods in a puddle of water, or that he built up the luggage as a solid barricade against the door. The defence, it was explained, was that the plaintiff put his goods in the bathroom in order to aggravate the editors.

Mr. Holborow said they were not called upon to engage coolies to carry out the baggage. His Lordship—Is it not their business to remove the things without damaging them and to put them outside?

Mr. Holborow—The question is, have they a right to do that? His Lordship—They have a perfect right, so long as they give notice beforehand.

Mr. Holborow said the goods could hardly be kept dry no matter in what part of the bathroom they were placed.

His Lordship—What is the bathroom like—a cubicle, I suppose, about as big as this desk. Mr. Holborow—It is bigger than that—(laughter).

His Lordship—One bathroom would be big enough for a whole colony, I should think—(laughter).

Further evidence was led as to the position in which the goods were placed, how it was necessary to pass through the bathroom in order to reach the editors' rooms, and how the bathroom was used as a general washing place.

His Lordship—It is a silly squabble altogether, and ought never to have come into Court. Mr. Holborow submitted that if any damage had been done it was due to the plaintiff's own carelessness.

Some of the damaged goods were produced, including Chinese books. His Lordship said it was evident the books had been wet, but he did not think they had been greatly damaged. His Lordship asked to see some of the MSS which was supposed to have been spoiled by the water. After raking through the bundles, the people who had willingly offered their services to turn the baggage upside down, gave up the task on despair and told the Court they could find no manuscripts.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said he thought there was not sufficient evidence against the second defendant, the only direct evidence against him being very slight. Regarding the first defendant, he had not the slightest doubt about what had happened. The first defendant came back pretty angry, and there was direct evidence that he caused the damage. The books had been soaked in water. The point was whether the plaintiff had any right to be there, and the only evidence was that he had been told to put his things in that house by his master and that was uncontradicted. Judgment against the first defendant with costs; judgment for the second defendant with costs; damages to be assessed by the Registrar.

A QUESTION OF COMMISSIONS.

THE MISSING STATEMENT.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this afternoon, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, heard an action at the instance of the Sam Choy Brick, Tile and Timber Company, Ltd., against Wing Wo Company, for \$377 being the balance due for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the plaintiff, a Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented the defendants.

In opening his case, Mr. Master stated that the plaintiff firm was well known, and there had been extensive dealings with the defendant firm. He summed up as follows: Wing Wo Company, Ltd., on 10th April, 1905, the balance due by the defendants was \$770. Certain sums had been paid and other goods supplied, but there was still a balance due. The defendants had paid \$74 into Court, but that sum was not accepted.

Mr. Beavis said the defence was that the payments were made by the defendants to the plaintiffs in notes, and according to the custom of the trade they should be allowed a certain commission. They had made payments on which no commission had been allowed.

His Lordship—So that you say the plaintiffs are due you, roughly, \$300 for commission? Mr. Beavis said that was really the case. They had made payments amounting to some \$500 on which no commission had been allowed.

His Lordship—What is the ratio of commission? Mr. Beavis replied that there was a rate on every payment.

His Lordship—If there is a rate on each separate payment it cannot be called a "custom."

Mr. Beavis remarked that His Lordship had previously held that it was a custom. The rate was made according to the rate of exchange at the time.

His Lordship said he would not go against himself unless he saw very good reason for doing so, but he was prepared to over-rule himself if he saw reason to do so. Mr. Beavis stated that he could give particulars as to moneys paid by the defendants in 1901.

Mr. Master was prepared to go back for six years and produce the books to show the position of affairs. His Lordship—That would be a nice thing for me—(laughter).

Mr. Beavis said that in 1901 the defendants made certain payments and the plaintiffs did not make the allowances to which the defendants were entitled.

His Lordship remarked that 1901 did not come within his purview. They were proposing to go back beyond his depth. He could not go back beyond 19th June, 1902.

It was stated that a similar case arose previously and the parties were trying to discover the documents of the case.

Mr. Beavis said that the plaintiffs' case depended upon a statement made in 1902.

His Lordship said if that was the case they should look up his books. Possibly the case was taken on a Friday and there might be no note at all.

Eventually it was agreed to postpone the case till Friday first so that a search might be made for the missing statement. No orders as to costs were made.

CHINESE LITIGANTS.

WAITING FOR A SHIP FROM NEWCHANG.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Hongkong, to-day, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, the adjourned action of Leung Tak trading as Tak Shing Lung, bag dealer, 24, Taiten Street, against the Yee Shun Wa firm, of 25 Hillier Street, came on for hearing. The plaintiff claimed \$267.33, being the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered to defendants.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. P. W. Golding represented the defendants. Mr. Harding said the case had been adjourned in order that the defendants might bring a cross-action, but no cross-action had been brought.

His Lordship—When are you going to bring a cross-action? Mr. Golding—Whenever I get the papers back from Newchwang.

His Lordship—You don't see how you are to succeed. You have paid the amount claimed into Court.

Mr. Golding—The money has been paid in, but that is not an admission of liability.

His Lordship—I adjourned the case because you said you were to bring a cross-action.

Mr. Golding—But I have not yet got my information.

His Lordship—That is your clients' fault. Mr. Golding—No, it is not. It is simply due to the fact that the papers have not been sent to Hongkong yet. The goods were delivered but they were sent back.

His Lordship—What is the payment into Court but an admission of liability? Mr. Golding—I understood your Lordship to say that if we paid the money into Court the plaintiff would be secured and we would get an adjournment.

His Lordship—I can only see that I must give judgment against you, but I have no objection to giving a stay of execution.

Mr. Harding—The whole reason for the adjournment was that a cross-action was to be brought.

His Lordship—I cannot wait until Mr. Golding is ready to bring his cross-action. After further discussion, Mr. Golding said that he wanted to fight the two cases together, but the ship hadn't come in.

His Lordship—I have nothing to do with ships. If I give you a stay of execution for a reasonable time then you can bring your cross-action, and if you win—

Mr. Harding—We cannot have this case tried twice.

His Lordship—It seems to me that the cross-action is not a cross-action at all. It is a different claim altogether. I must give judgment against the defendants on this claim and allow a stay of execution for 14 days.

CONTRADICTORY JUDGMENTS.

WHEN IS A PARTNER NOT A PARTNER?

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day—His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise on the bench—the action at the instance of the Hop Hing firm against A. Choo & Co. alias Hung Lee, came on for hearing. The plaintiff claimed \$123.4 being the amount due for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants in October, 1904.

Mr. C. F. Dixon appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. O. D. Thomson represented the defendants.

In opening his case, Mr. Dixon stated that the plaintiff firm received orders from the defendant firm in the name of Hung Yee. The two firms A. Choo & Co. and Hung Yee were one and the same, A. Choo & Co. being the name used for European customers and Hung Yee for Chinese customers. One of the orders from the Hung Yee came and gave verbal orders for the goods sold. On two occasions these orders were authenticated by a written document. After the goods had been supplied, accounts were sent each month, but no notice was taken of them. The defence, he understood, was that Wang Fi Ting who ordered the goods was not a partner in the firm and had no authority from the partners to pledge their credit and therefore they were not liable. The plaintiffs had an interview with A. Choo, a partner in the firm, and A. Choo asked the plaintiffs not to sue him but to sue Wang Fi Ting, and he said—"After you've got judgment against him, then you will be able to attach his share in the firm."

The evidence for the plaintiffs bore out the opening statement. For the defence it was stated in evidence that Wang Fi Ting, to whom the goods had been delivered, never received authority to purchase goods. In cross-examination, the managing partner of Hung Yee stated that the capital of his firm was \$1,750 of that amount Wang Fi Ting had put in \$500.

His Lordship—Wang Fi Ting is the only one who has money in the firm; that is what is in passing down to.

Mr. Dixon—Well, my Lord, I will go for Wang Fi Ting if I get judgment against the firm.

His Lordship—I found this morning that Wang Fi Ting was a partner.

Mr. Dixon said it was a very curious case.

His Lordship—Oh yes, there is a swindle somewhere and that is what I want to get at the bottom of.

Mr. Dixon held that he could sue the firm through the managing partner.

His Lordship—This witness is not worth anything.

Mr. Dixon—Well, my Lord, I won't do much to him.

The witness remarked that if Wang Fi Ting could order goods then anyone with a share in the firm could order goods.

Mr. Thomson—This is a most complicated state of affairs.

His Lordship—In all probability I shall give judgment for the plaintiff and then how are you to work upon my judgment this morning? Mr. Thomson—It is very hard on this man.

His Lordship—He has no money.

Mr. Thomson—This morning he said that Wang Fi Ting was not a partner; now your Lordship says he is a partner.

Mr. Thomson—The managing partner cannot deduct from the \$500 which Wang Fi Ting has in his firm money for goods ordered privately.

Mr. Thomson—The defendant is absolutely helpless.

His Lordship—Wang Fi Ting evidently has the money because they are all trying to get him. I have declared he is a partner this morning, and I declare this afternoon on the evidence he is not one. That is how it stands.

Mr. Thomson—I think Wang Fi Ting is a thorough bad lot.

His Lordship—I think he is. I will give judgment for plaintiffs with costs. But I should like to get Wang Fi Ting before me in some way or other.

A DISSATISFIED INVESTOR.

CHINESE THIRTEENTH.

In opening his case, Mr. Harding stated that in September last, the plaintiff invested the sum of \$500 in the defendant firm. No partnership agreement was signed, but a term was fixed—it was a partnership of will, and the plaintiff applied in due course for a balance sheet. He did not get it and subsequently he attended at the defendants' shop and saw the partners in the firm. He gave notice that he desired the return of his \$500. There was a discussion, which finally resulted in the drawing up of a document—which was signed by the managing partner—under which time was given for the repayment of the money. The money had not been repaid, however, and this action was taken.

The plaintiff related how he had been induced to take a share in the defendant's business. When he attempted to get a look at the partnership book, and asked for a statement of affairs various excuses were offered him, and eventually he decided to withdraw his share. He met the partners in conference and they said they would take over his share, and repay him his money. When the day arrived on which the money should have been paid he sent a registered letter addressed to two members of the defendants' firm, and had received a receipt showing that the letter had been delivered.

Mr. Thomson said the defendant firm knew nothing about the letter in question.

In cross-examination, the witness stated that he was engaged by the King On Tong to buy miscellaneous goods in the Kwangtung province. How long have you been employed in this capacity?—Three months.

And how much have you drawn?—Nothing yet.

What were you before you took up this business at which you work for nothing?—A pawnbroker in the country.

And how much did you make at that?—\$5 a month.

You were employed for how long?—Several years.

Where did you get the \$500 from?—I brought it with me out of the country. I got it from my father who died some years ago.

How much did your father leave?—About \$3000.

How much did you get?—\$6000.

And have you still got it?—Yes.

When did your father die?—Ten years ago.

And this \$500 was out of the \$6000 which you got as your share?

The witness proceeded to explain that the estate had not yet been divided. They had kept the money together in the pawn shop. The \$500 was money he had got from the annual division of the profits.

ARREST OF SANDOW.

STRONG MAN VERSUS STRONG MAN.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Sandow for all his colossal strength cannot avoid the trials and tribulations that are visited upon the ordinary human showman. Worry and tiring in the East are almost synonymous terms. Sandow may break chains and records, but he must not break the law.

This afternoon, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 28th ult., just before going to press, we learn that Mr. Farrer Baynes applied to His Honour Judge Thornton for a warrant for the arrest of the "strongest man in the world," a little fellow which if not the strongest man in the world, would be a tough undertaking for our Sheriff officer. The application was made on behalf of another strong man, Emery Harvas, a German who has become a naturalized British subject. Harvas claims \$1,555 for dismissal from the show while in Penang.

It seems that an agreement exists between Sandow's company and himself to the effect that they are engaged at a certain salary per week with a bonus at the end of each year's service, the engagement being for two years. They are liable to instant dismissal, and forfeiture of passage money at any moment should they break their contract, or should they be intoxicated or otherwise of their own fault prevented from "doing their turns" properly in the show, and (one of the quaintest provisions we have seen in any agreement) even should they at any time "behave other than as gentlemen." It would be rather amusing to have Mr. Humphrey Ward ("Madge" in Truth) in the witness box to legally define the word "gentleman."

In Penang Harvas was summarily dismissed on the ground that he was intoxicated, and incapable of carrying through his share of the show with credit to himself or his employer. He alleged that he frequently interrupted and partially spoiled Sandow's lecture on physical culture. Accordingly Harvas was left practically marooned in the northern settlement. Sandow had dropped him. He had, presumably, no means of getting home. This being the case he followed Sandow to Singapore and hence the present action.

Harvas contends that he was wrongfully dismissed, he having complied with all the regulations and provisions of his agreement. He denies in toto that he was in drink. He was suffering from fever, he was unable to eat for two or three days, and otherwise was as he should be. He asserts that the story of his having interrupted the lecture is a fabrication, and says that he is bringing up eighteen other strong men to give evidence in support of his statement. He claims \$540 due for three months' salary, \$500 on the two-year agreement, \$500 for his passage home, and \$15 for his passage from Penang to Singapore—\$1,555 in all.

His claim for arrest was made on the ground that Sandow's plans were uncertain, that he was a bird of passage and should be kept within the jurisdiction of the Straits by (Harvas) would not be able to obtain redress for his alleged injuries.

In chambers to-day before Mr. Justice Thornton Mr. Farrer Baynes asked for a sequestration order or for a writ of arrest. The Judge made the sequestration order, the Sheriff to take possession of Sandow's property and keep possession until a security of \$500 is forthcoming from him.

The Formosa Sugar Refining Company is able to look back upon a very satisfactory half-year's trading. The balance of the share money having been paid up early during the present half-year, the improvement of plant has been completed and the working capacity largely extended. Within a past few months the sugar market has greatly advanced.

In March last the sugar produced by the company was quoted at over 15 pence per cwt in Japan and on the basis the profits of the company for the present half-year are estimated at about \$500,000. It is proposed to pay a dividend equal to 10 per cent. per annum, absorbing \$500,000, and to add the balance to the reserve.

The sugar produced by this company during the past six months amounts to about 50,000 piculs, of which 40,000 piculs have already been sold.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE "TRAVANCORE" INQUIRY.

STORY OF THE STRANDING.

MARINE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

On behalf of the crew of the sailing ship *Travancore* G. Mitchell applied to the Harbour Master for an inquiry to be held into the stranding of the vessel which, he alleged, was mostly "on the neglect of our Master and the officer doing anything towards the saving of the ship and the handling of the ship before stranding and leaving port." Also the way the Master acted when the ship stranded and while she was on the rocks. Upon this the Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence requested that a warrant be issued for the formation of a Marine Court, under the provisions of section 19 of Ordinance No. 1890, to inquire into the stranding of the ship and "charges of incompetency brought by the crew of the ship against the Master (William G. Chamberlin) and mate."

The request was granted and the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Court:—The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence (President), Lieut. Charles K. McCallum, R.N. (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Messrs. H. Pybus (Master, s.s. *Empress of India*), St. John George (Master, s.s. *Maquarie*), and W. Robb, (Master, s.s. *Taiting*).

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for Mr. Chamberlin, and Mr. J. Haye (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the crew of the ship. Mr. J. W. C. Bonner was present in the interests of the local agents, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.

H. B. Metcalfe, the second officer of the *Travancore*, who had to proceed on board the *Taiting* at noon, stated that when the ship stranded, he was on the poop keeping watch from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. At four minutes to eight the ship struck. The wind was E.S.W. and the night previous the weather was thick and rainy. At the time land was about six miles distant, but as he did not have access to the charts he was unable to say what land it was. He was in sole charge of the watch up to the time the Master came on deck at 7.10 a.m., when the skipper ordered breakfast to be had some ten minutes earlier, so that the ship might get about 10 a.m. The vessel was then going about 3½ knots. After breakfast the skipper went aloft while on the starboard tack. The Captain subsequently went below, but as the ship began "sagging," at 7.25 a.m., witness called him and he replied that he would help him in a few minutes to put the ship round. About ten minutes later he again called the Master and told him that unless the ship went round, she would not have room to wear. If the ship had been put round at once there would have been room to do this. The Captain went on deck at about 7.40 a.m., and steps were taken to tack the ship. The vessel tacked, but the ship went bow on to the rocks. He had previously given the order to swing out the boats when the vessel was some fifty yards from the rocks. His order concerned the two life-boats which were swung on boards. It took about four or five minutes to get them out. The Captain was then on the bridge, and witness some five yards off. The Captain was giving the orders to put the ship round. The boats were lowered to the water's edge, and witness ordered one of the boats to be lowered to send round the other side to prevent her being smashed. The Captain gave the order to clear the sails, and witness ordered the carpenter to round the wall. The man found she was making no water in the main hold. Witness considered there was nothing unusual in his issuing directions in the way he did.

By A. Mitchell (A.B.)—In what state was the Captain on the morning we left Hongkong?

Witness—I don't think we are referring to that, are we?

Mitchell—We are starting from the beginning, sir.

Witness—Has that anything to do with reference to the ship striking?

Mitchell—Yes.

Witness—Do you mean as regards the Captain's health?

Mitchell—As regards whether he was sober or not—under the influence of liquor?

Witness—I could not say whether the man was perfectly sober.

The President (to the Court)—The first reply was a frivolous one because the young officer wishes to know what he means (To witness)—You are wasting your own time by talking about the state of his health and so on.

Mitchell—Was the Captain under the influence of drink or was he sober when he left Hongkong?—I could not say whether he was sober or not.

The President—That is to say you cannot tell the difference between whether a man is under the influence of drink or whether he is sober.

Mitchell—What did the Captain ask you the first thing when he came on deck?—He asked me what he had been doing the night before.

At the time of striking what was your reason for ordering the life boats to be lowered? There must be some reason for giving the order to which was no attempt made to get the boats out or to look into my own head.

Capt. Pybus—The lead hove during our watch?—No, sir.

How far did these rocks appear to be when you attempted to wear ship?—About half a mile.

Why weren't they let go?—No orders were given to let them go.

The President—Not at any time?—No, not at any time. Not till after I left.

When was that?—When I was suggested I should come to Hongkong and give evidence, I believe I am the only man who has given evidence in this case.

By Capt. George—When you first sighted the land was the ship sailing parallel to it?—Yes, about N.E. parallel to it.

By Capt. Pybus—If the ship had continued on her course would she have cleared the point?—Yes.</

were carrying stone and sand ballast. He could not say that he had ever seen the master under the influence of drink. The rocks seemed to be about three-fourths of a foot distant when they missed stays. He received no orders from the second officer when he relieved him at midnight. He had been first officer in the ship with the present captain since 23rd November of last year.

The inquiry was adjourned until Friday.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The Marine Court, appointed to inquire into the stranding of the sailing ship *Travancore* and the charges of incompetency brought by her crew against the master, Capt. William Chamberlin, held another sitting to-day when further evidence was taken.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist appeared for Capt. Chamberlin, and Mr. J. H. Hays of Messrs. Stokes and May represented the owners of the ship. Capt. Chamberlin was first called and continued his evidence. He stated that he returned with the crew to the ship at 3 a.m. on the 2nd June. Shortly after they got aboard the vessel commenced to bump and as he thought she would break up he ordered the men to return to the boats. This was about six o'clock of the same morning. They pulled a little distance away and laid off the ship for about an hour when they again boarded the vessel, which, at that time, was not bumping quite so heavily. They endeavoured to get her off by means of hawsers and anchors, but were not successful so he decided to wait for the tide to rise. Several other efforts to refloat her were made during the day but with no avail, and it was eventually decided to await assistance from Hongkong. During this time they had four men away who had been sent to Hongkong. He thought four men were sufficient to man the life-boat, and considered he was justified in sending that number only.

The President—Are you sure in your own mind that was the lifeboat you sent?

Witness—No. It was not the lifeboat; it was the gig.

You stated in your evidence that it was the lifeboat. Do you wish me to correct that?

—Yes, sir.

Continuing, he said that two days later the *Liking* arrived at the scene of the stranding.

The President—Do you mean the *Liking*; was not it the *Robert Cooke*?

Proceeding, witness said that the *Robert Cooke* brought back the crew from Hongkong, and the *Puffin* brought back the ship's gig.

As soon as the tug-boat drew near witness communicated with her and got the tow rope fast to her. He ordered the men into the boats in case the vessel should sink if she got into deep water. The *Liking* had arrived on the 2nd June and witness gave the crew permission to go on board of her for the night. During that same evening witness and the mate were the only two on board, the vessel slipped off the rocks, and he (the captain) immediately sent up three lights as a signal for the crew to return to the ship. In about an hour and a half the crew came aboard, but by this time the ship had gone ashore again.

By the President: The vessel was afloat about three quarters of an hour. The fore yard was braced up on the starboard tack. The main and cross-jack yards were square. All the lower topsails were set and the foresail, but no head sail. They were set when the land breeze came up about 8 p.m. with the hope that they would assist in driving the ship off. They were set by witness and the first mate.

The President—Would it not have been a wiser precaution to have signalled to your men to come back immediately it occurred to you that the ship might slip off?

Witness—But the wind came in such a rush, and as soon as ever it came she started off. It was then that I signalled to the men. I signalled immediately, and the *Liking* answered at once.

After you got off you hoisted the blue lights—Yes.

Would it not have been better to have sent off your blue lights previously to getting off if you had the idea that the ship might slide off? You would then have had the advantage of having the crew aboard. Apparently it did not occur to you to have the crew aboard before?

Yes, but not until after the ship got afloat. There was a reasonable prospect of your getting off and because of that reason you set certain sails—Yes.

The witness said you had sent the ship into deep water, and then it was that you made the signal for the crew to come aboard. I ask you, would it not have been better if you had got them off previous to making the sail and gliding off so that you would have had them there to work the sails? It was such a short time. The men had not been aboard the *Liking* many minutes before the ship slipped off.

In fact, had you just got aboard or been on the ship?

Don't you think you were rather impatient in letting them go aboard of the *Liking* at all? Were you in a hurry to get them off? Yes, we expected them to come down the way the ship was bumping. If the masts had fallen and the men were on deck they might have been killed.

Proceeding, witness said that on the return of the crew he trimmed the sails so as to assist in getting the ship off. This was about 10 a.m. on the 3rd June. The crew then left the ship accompanied by the first officer, while witness remained on board.

By the President—He remained as he considered it his duty to do so long as the vessel was afloat. The ship was still bumping. He fled the ship's log and chart round his waist. He usually kept the chart in a drawer in the saloon which was part of his private quarters. The officers could at any time have access to the chart. The boats laid off the ship until daylight on the 3rd June. When the *Robert Cooke* came in sight witness called one of his boats alongside and proceeded on board of the tug and a hawser was passed across. As soon as this was fast he ordered the crew back to the boats. The *Robert Cooke* then commenced to tow, and the vessel came off witness and the mate were the only two on board. They were towed into Harfen Bay as the ship was filling rapidly, and she anchored there in 12 to 13 feet of low water after the first officer had left the hawser by mistake. The *Robert Cooke* then returned to Hongkong for pumps and the crew came aboard and, after furling the sails, were put on the head pumps. The crew grumbled several times.

The President (to the Court)—Well, gentlemen, I think we have got as far as the narrative goes, having reached that position at which I do not think it is necessary to continue the story. The act of getting back to Hongkong after the ship was wrecked, does not really affect the case. Therefore, I don't propose to ask the master anything further myself.

By Lieut. McCallum—Who supplies your charts to the ship? Who pays for them?—I pay for them.

Is that customary?—Not always. But in the firms that I have been in I have generally had to buy my own charts.

Don't you find that very expensive?—It is rather expensive.

Are you bound to pay for them yourself?—Yes, sir.

The President—The money comes out of your own pocket?—Yes, sir.

Lieut. McCallum—Is it a written stipulation between you and your owners that you have to find your own charts?—It is not a written stipulation.

But they make you do it—Yes.

In the course of further cross-examination the witness said he had been in the night of the 3rd June and informed both the 1st and 2nd officers of the fact. Had a breeze sprung up the first officer would have informed him in the middle watch. That was a standing order. He did not consider it was necessary to turn out his duties to the first officer when he turned back.

Capt. Pybus—When you found the ship could not stay and was beginning to wear did you not strike you as she was getting near land, to row and therefore did not let go an anchor. The first officer was clearing the anchors at the time. They are let go from the cockpit.

Why did you tie the log book and chart round your body?—To keep them safe while I was getting into the boat.

The log book was saved; how is it you did not save the chart?—I don't know how it got out.

You had it round your body; how is it that it got away?—It slipped out. When the captain broke I took it off while I went below to look for a knife to cut through the line attached to the captain and I laid the chart down.

Continuing, the witness said that the official logs and the chart were lost.

Replying to Capt. George, he said he had been in command of the ship for a little over six months, but he did not know the sailing qualities of the vessel in ballast trim. Asked what his reason was for standing so close into the land he said he thought there was plenty of room to go about. The second officer had access to the charts whenever he wished to see them, and it was usual for him to go into the cabin and look them up.

Capt. George asked the President to make a special note of what had transpired in connection with the charts, for although it might not have a very great deal to do with the present case it would be of importance in connection with future cases.

By Mr. Wilkinson—He had had long experience in sailing vessels.

Certificates were handed in to the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson—Capt. Chamberlin, the suggestion was made that you were not perfectly sober at the time the ship left Hongkong. What have you to say to that?

Witness—deny it.

Witness added that occasionally he took a glass of whisky, but he could not drink much spirits as some years ago he was snowblind and if he took spirits his eyes would probably be permanently affected. It was very seldom that he took alcoholic drink.

The Court adjourned.

After the adjournment Charles Michell, able seaman, of the *Travancore*, was called and stated that on leaving Hongkong on the 31st May he went to the wheel at 5.35 a.m. and noticed that the captain was acting in a peculiar manner—not as he should do if sober.

When leaving the harbour it was raining heavily; witness was relieved at the wheel at 5.30 a.m. and about eleven o'clock "We all noticed the captain falling down on the poop in front of the man at the wheel—senior prentice Gordon." They called the attention of the chief officer to this and he saved.

Mr. Hays objected, and witness did not furnish the reply.

He proceeded to relate the circumstances attending the departure of the ship from Hongkong and her subsequent voyage up to the coast, and the ultimate stranding. He said she ran stern on to the rocks with the sudden jump, her jibboom nearly touching the cliff. Witness afterwards proceeded to Hongkong and upon his return to the ship, on the *Robert Cooke*, the captain informed the master of the tug boat that he was too late as the bottom was out of the ship and her rudder was unhipped. Three of those on the *Robert Cooke* boarded the vessel, witness being the first to arrive on the deck as seeing she was abandoned it would not do for anyone else to be the first on board. There was no one there to give orders so witness asked the master why didn't he tell them what to do, and proceed to this. He told the officer of the *Robert Cooke* that he was waiting for orders from the captain of his own ship. Witness proceeded to state what occurred up to the time that he left the ship.

"The captain charges us with cowardice," he remarked, "and I don't think there is a man among us who would not like fair play. The captain was often found under the influence of liquor; I have seen him often myself. When we left the ship in the boats we saw him under the influence of liquor, and all that morning he was under the influence of drink."

The President—How did you determine that fact?—By his action. I can tell by a man's action in walking and by his talk.

Lieut. McCallum—You said you noticed the captain, on the morning of leaving Hongkong, was acting in a very peculiar manner?—Yes, sir.

What do you mean by that?—He used to go and talk to the pilot and the pilot used to keep walking away from him, and when the pilot told him anything he would not listen to him.

I don't see how you can judge how he was acting in a peculiar manner?—I saw the captain smoking a cigar and it kept dropping out of his mouth and he kept picking it up and getting the pilot to light it for him, and the pilot got so disgusted that he pulled out another cigar from his pocket and handed it to him.

By the President—It was a Chinese pilot.

By Capt. Pybus—It was raining slightly at the time the captain slipped. The captain was laying on the poop rail for about an hour before, nodding all the time with his head; then lifted his arms from the rail and fell "straight down on the deck."

Continuing, he said he had had no trouble with either the captain or the mate and he had never been under the influence of drink either on duty or off duty and had never been in a drunkenness or in any other connection.

Do you read the newspapers here, asked Mr. Wilkinson?—Sometimes, we get them sometimes once a week.

As a matter of fact you read the *China Mail*, didn't you?—I did that time.

The day it was issued—Yes, in that case where it says about cowardice I could not be allowed to read because I was not amongst the men allowed to.

It was after reading that was it, that it occurred to you to make this charge?—Before that.

Why didn't you make it?—Because the captain reckoned there was going to be an inquiry. During further questioning witness said that Mr. Purvis of the Dock Co. told him that if he had got aboard of the *Travancore* first he would have claimed salvage.

Thomas Nash, boy's, said that on the 31st May, he was officer of the watch from six to eight p.m. The chief mate said to him "Boys, I must be a capable man, as the captain has given me charge." Witness thought it was then that the captain was under the influence of drink. He observed him in the afternoon lying over the poop rail, his head and hands hanging down, and apparently he was in a drunken sleep. Shortly afterwards, about 6

p.m., he saw him slide backwards and fall into a slitting position on the deck. He then fell on his back. Senior prentice Gordon was at the wheel at the time. He got up and leaned with his side against the rail, looking forward to see if the men were taking notice. Witness went on deck at seven bells on the 1st June, and saw the ship near land. At eight bells they had orders to "bout ship" and he sent two men forward to attend to the head sails. ("The order being given "hard a lee," the ship came to the wind, had a light shake, and started to fall off again. When witness saw this he did nothing more, but expected the order to drop anchor, which never came. The anchors were heaved, and could have been let go in from three to five minutes' time.

The President—And why did you not let them go?

Witness—I could not let them go without orders.

The President—As a British seaman, does it not strike you that that is a lame excuse to make when by letting go the anchors you might have been in a position of saving life?

Witness—I wouldn't like to take it upon myself to let them go without orders.

Witness, proceeding, said he heard the second officer give some orders about the lifeboats, just before the ship struck steam on to the rocks. This was from fifteen to twenty minutes after she started to fall off. The captain then went to him and said, "Boys, go forward and drop the two anchors; and don't let the chief mate know anything about it."

Witness was making preparations to do so when he said, "Never mind the anchors. If the mate does not round on me the crew will. I should have let them go before. About noon on the 2nd June, he observed the ship was afloat and all. The captain and the first officer were going into the cabin, when witness said to the second officer, "Are you aware of the ship's position?" He said, "I don't think so, and then went with him to the main rigging."

He then said, "I believe she has gone astern, and witness told him that if he wanted to get the ship off the rocks he must heave on something. The chief mate gave the orders to man the captain, and before the rope got taut he gave them orders to make it fast. The men went forward, and witness stopped at. The mate called him on one side and said, "Boys, I would like to see you. You take the men forward and give them some work to do so that they won't hear the hammering, when witness said to the second officer, "I don't think so, and then went with him to the main rigging."

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JAPAN'S NEW LOAN.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

The new loan of £3,000,000, raised by Japan, and mentioned in a telegram appearing elsewhere in this issue, is to be secured by the Tobacco Monopoly under the law of which the Government has the exclusive right of tobacco manufacture, although the cultivation of tobacco is still left in the hands of private tobacco growers. It seems that the revenue from tobacco was first obtained in Japan by tax on it, but the tax on tobacco, which had been imposed from January, 1876, was replaced in the same month of 1893 by the leaf-tobacco monopoly whereby all crops of leaf-tobacco reaped by tobacco growers were bought up by the Government which paid them according to the quality of the tobacco. The tobacco then purchased was sold by the government to private tobacco manufacturers at a fixed rate of profit. Later on, this monopoly underwent some changes; and while it was in operation, the Government realized for greater profit than when tobacco was simply taxed. Seeing, however, from the examples of foreign countries that the introduction of the leaf-tobacco monopoly was only a step towards the establishment of the tobacco-manufacture monopoly, the Government, after careful consideration of the subject, contemplated for many years the creation of the latter monopoly, which eventually superseded the other upon the enactment of the Tobacco-manufacture Monopoly Law in March last year. As already pointed out, under this law, the Government has the exclusive right of tobacco manufacture; but the cultivation of tobacco is still left in the hands of private tobacco growers. The manufacture of tobacco with the leaves collected from the growers is undertaken by the Government at public manufacturing to be established in various parts of the country; and the manufactured tobacco is sold through wholesale dealers to retail dealers, and through the latter to consumers in general. Both wholesale and retail dealers are appointed by the Government. For the enforcement of the Tobacco-manufacture Monopoly Law detailed regulations have been issued. The following are printed in the Financial and Economic Journal as some of the more important provisions of the law:—The tools, implements, machines, and materials owned by tobacco manufacturers, which are to be used exclusively for the purpose of tobacco-manufacture, are expropriated by the Government; and the buildings for use in the manufacture of tobacco, the land whereon they stand, and the tobacco-manufacturing tools, implements, and machines attached thereto may also be expropriated at the option of the Government. Utile indemnity is paid in such cases to the owners thereof. The articles for use in the manufacture or wrapping of tobacco and the tools, implements, and machines actually used for the same purpose, which do not come under either of the above-mentioned cases, are bought by the Government upon application of the owners thereof. A manufacturer of tobacco who has not been appointed a wholesale dealer thereof is entitled to receive upon application a sum of money equal to twenty per cent. of the average annual sales of tobacco from his manufacturing during the years 1902 and 1903. In no case, however, may this sum fall below ¥500. The owner of any buildings which have not been used for tobacco manufacture which have not been entirely expropriated or purchased by the Government, is entitled to receive an additional sum equal to one-sixth of the above-mentioned amount. The new Tobacco-manufacture Monopoly Law came into force with respect to cigarettes in July, 1904, and with respect to cut-tobacco in April last.

SHIP-BUILDING AND REPAIRING

IN SINGAPORE.

PROPOSED COMPANIES AMALGAMATION.

On Friday next the shareholders of Howarth Erskine & Co. and Riley Hargreaves, Ltd., hold their respective extraordinary general meetings to decide upon the final formalities concerning the amalgamation of those two great industrial enterprises. That amalgamation is something which neither business, and the *Strait Times* neither favors nor opposes the matter. It is, however, within the province of this paper to criticize the proposed combination from a public point of view and to conjecture as to what will be the effect thereof on the interests of the colony and the community. Riley Hargreaves and Co. and Howarth Erskine, Ltd., were both originally private concerns. Both firms developed and prospered, thanks to the ability and energy of their managers. Within recent years they were both acquired by limited liability companies—Riley Hargreaves in 1899, and Howarth Erskine's in 1901—the original owners retaining large interests in each company. The listed capital of the concerns to-day stands as follows:—

Riley Hargreaves	\$ 875,000
Howarth Erskine	1,200,000
Total	\$2,075,000

If we add to that amount, the sum of \$2,500,000, which figures upon the books of the respective concerns as reserve fund, we reach a gross total of \$4,575,000. If we add to that, again, a rough estimate of \$235,000, as profits since the last accounts were rendered, we bring the total to \$5,000,000. That is a large sum. Yet, if we go by the presently quoted market values of the stock in both concerns, we find that the total reaches more than twice that figure; viz:—

Howarth Erskine	\$3,240,000
Riley Hargreaves	\$1,800,000
Total	\$5,040,000

Why this inflation? The only possible reason that can be offered in explanation is that it is expected that the amalgamated companies will be over-capitalized. Why, again, should this be so? The only reason seems to be that, as an outcome of this amalgamation, we are to see a powerful trust, a monopoly of the entire engineering business of the colony. That is the only explanation. Will such a monopoly prove an unmitigated blessing to the colony? The question is a debatable one. Everybody complained of the monopoly exercised by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., and that concern has now been acquired by the Government. It is more than probable that the Government will decline to carry on regular work of the docks—ship building, ship repairing, etc.—through the commendable disinclination of the British authorities generally to compete or interfere with private industrial enterprises. If this be so, it means that—after the amalgamation—this community will be at the mercy of the united companies, and therefore in a worse position than ever before. Of course it is for the shareholders to do what they like at the meeting on Friday; but the public has grave cause for feeling alarmed in the premises. Such alarm is not to be based on any doubt as to the soundness of the properties. The proposed conditions of the amalgamation have not yet been published, and we are in the dark about them, but the present market quotations of the shares in the two respective concerns afford a serious basis for conjectures, because it must be inferred that the rate of the more important among them—shareholders must be aware of what is going on.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

An extraordinary general meeting of Howarth Erskine Ltd., to consider the advisability of amalgamating with Riley Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., was duly held at Singapore on 28th June. There were present Mr. Macdonald (Chairman), Messrs. Watkins, Gentile, Derrick, Pollock, Dunnally, Thomson, Kennedy, and Sibby representing over five-sixths of the total shares. The Chairman in briefly explaining the advantages that, in the opinion of the board, would accrue to the company by the amalgamation, referred to the increased facilities of trading, under more economical conditions and the opportunities that would be offered for further development. He warned the shareholders against the assumption that it was the intention to endeavour to create anything in the shape of a monopoly, and against being misled away by any inflated values or irresponsible comments regarding the shares. In the future, as in the past, the greater portion of the shares would probably be held by those directly interested in the management of the company, and it was not likely that the proposed amalgamation if carried through would lead to any public flotation. The resolutions as advertised and circulated were then put to the meeting and carried. It was intimated that a further meeting to consider more definite proposals would probably be called during August, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DOMINION DAY.

REJOICINGS IN THE LAND OF THE MAPLE LEAF.

To-day throughout the vast Dominion of Canada is being celebrated the thirty-eighth anniversary of the union of the provinces, and the establishment of the present form of government. The day is observed by a general suspension of business, by the substitution of the mingled pleasures and discomforts of picnics for the labours of store and shop, and by generous attendance on athletic games and sport. Though the commemoration will be a manifestation of exuberant energy, and Young Canada will indulge in a colossal toy-pistol demonstration, there will be considerably less delirium than on Independence Day three days later in the States.

PHENOMENON IN CHRONOLOGY.

On July 1, 1867, the Dominion included only the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In July, 1870, the province of Manitoba was formed out of the vast territory acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company. In July, 1871, British Columbia entered the Confederation. In July, 1873, Prince Edward Island cast in its lot with the other provinces of the Dominion, which now includes the entire British possessions in North America—with the single exception of the island of Newfoundland—with an area of 3,745,574 square miles. It is a phenomenon in chronology that the month of July should thus be connected with the anniversaries of all the provinces.

DEVELOPMENT GENERAL—WITH ONE EXCEPTION.

In all departments except that of population Canada's development during the Confederation period has been remarkable. While there has been a notable increase in the number of her people, from about 33 millions to nearly six millions, the total is still very small for her immense area and boundless resources. Canada's total increase in thirty-seven years has been only about one-half of the total immigration into the United States during the last ten years. The wonderful feat appears in the achievements of the people. In 1871 Canada had only a little over 2,000 miles of railway, with about 500 locomotives and 8,000 cars of all kinds, transporting some 2,750,000 passengers and 2,500,000 tons of freight. She now has about 19,000 miles of railway, with 2,500 locomotives and 78,000 cars, which transport 21,000,000 passengers and 42,500,000 tons of freight.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks	 \$340 b. 1/8
National Banks	 37 b.
Union Insurances	 70 b.
China Traders	 71 s.
Canton Insurances	 310 sa. & b.
Hongkong Fires	 317 1/2 sa.
H. & C. M. Steamboats	 27 s.
Indo-Chinas	 96 s.
Douglas	 35 1/2 s.
China Sugars	 21 1/2 b.
Rauls	 195 sa.
Kiowloon Wharfs	 95 b.
Hongkong Wharfs	 187 1/2 b.
Hongkong Lands	 116 b.
Hongkong Hotels	 138 s.
Humphreys Estates	 124 sa. & s.
Farnham	 141 s.
Fwo Cottons	 42 b.
China Borneos	 112 sa.
Fenwicks	 29 ex. new is.
Green Island Cements	 26 1/2 s.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts write in their report of 7th inst.:—During the week, there has been a better tone in the market and there is a fair inquiry for many of the leading stocks, but until higher prices are offered, not much business can be expected. Banks.—A further substantial rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks has taken place and the market closes in demand at \$840. The London quotation has improved to £87. National Banks are steady at \$337. Marine Insurances.—Cantons have been bought and have further buyers at \$320. China Traders have changed hands to a large extent at \$75 and \$74 and are now offering at \$73. U. ions are in request at \$700 after sales at \$695. There is no business to report in other stocks under this head. Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have been bought at \$301. China Fires are on offer at \$27. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are obtainable at \$17. Indo-China keep steady and can be placed at \$60. China and Manilla have dropped to \$20, and Douglas Steamships are in the market at \$35. Star Ferries are still offering at \$55 and \$57 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports remain quiet at 22. Refineries.—China Sugars have further weakened and sellers rule the market at \$213.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is the intention of the government to make new fire barriers and clear the old ones.

DURING the absence on vacation leave of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. E. A. Irving will act as Registrar General.

THE Austrian Consul has forwarded to us a copy of the first number of "Austrian Exports," a paper intended to support the Austrian export trade.

THERE were 2,357 native banks, with a capital of Yen \$24,599,149, and six foreign banks, with Yen \$4,124,450, in Japan, on the first day of June.

THE Colonial Secretary has received the following telegram from H.B.M.'s Consul, Cheloo, dated 1st inst.:—"Quarantine on arrivals from Hongkong."

THE island Shin Iwojima, 480 feet high and 5,200 yards round, which recently rose out of the sea near the Bonin Group, Japan, has disappeared again.

H.E. THE Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by Surgeon-Lieutenant E.A.R. Laing of his Commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. H. Swan has resigned his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and Dr. Charles Forsyth has been appointed to the vacancy.

MARQUIS Ito is just now being made the victim of anonymous postcards containing threats against him if he takes part in the peace negotiations, according to the *Japan Chronicle*.

It seems that Capt. W. C. Ramsay, who lately fell out of a sampan, while crossing the river at Shanghai did not attempt to commit suicide. The affair was an accident pure and simple.

THE Kiangnan Catholic Mission has experienced a heavy loss in the demise of the Rev. Father Augustin Colombel, S. J., who expired last week at Shanghai. He was for 37 years a missionary in China.

We are informed that His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., has generously contributed a sum of two hundred dollars to the fund of the Tung Wah Hospital for the year ending June, 1905.

THERE were 701 deaths registered in the Colony during May. Of this number twenty were among the European and foreign community. Chest affections accounted for 175 deaths and fevers for 98.

H.E. THE Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the Ordinance to amend the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, and to the Ordinance to amend the Vagrancy Ordinance, 1897.

H.E. THE Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the Ordinance to amend the Ordinance to facilitate the transfer of land in the New Territories and for settling disputes in respect thereof and for other purposes.

THE number of floating mines between Dalny and Newchwang is becoming larger daily. They are painted grey, black, or yellow, and are very difficult to detect even in fine weather. The southerly winds are blowing them back north again.

THE German correspondent on the confiscated steamer *Industrie*, who was held to have been acting as a Russian spy, has been released on parole in view of the destruction of the Russian fleet, on condition that he shall not enter any Japanese territory while the war lasts.

IT is reported that the total number of sick and wounded soldiers in the Japanese Military Reserve Hospital throughout the country is now 40,000, the Tokyo Hospital, the largest of all, having some 8,000. The number of invalided troops was at one time nearly 60,000.

AT 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, the Governor Sir Matthew Nathan, visited the Central Police Station, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Arbuthnot-Leslie, and his Private Secretary, Mr. A. B. Ponsonby, and the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, and inspected the Hongkong Police Force.

TIN and oil discoveries have been made at Tawao, B. N. Borneo. Mr. Robertson, the engineer of the Mining Syndicate, was to have visited the place recently. Mr. Robertson at present is engaged on the coal discovery at Timpanang and iron ore at Parak-parak. *Parak Pioneer*.

IN the south of Formosa, about 1,500 houses have been destroyed, while 2,000 others have been damaged and about 500 have been flooded. Over one hundred ships have been wrecked off the Formosan coast, while a number of shipwrecks in a great storm have also been reported from the Pescadores.

THE present system of Education of the navy of Canton is not satisfactory and Viceroy Tsen Chun-huan has decided, pending the arrival of the new admiral in command of the Canton Squadron, admiral Li Chun, to engage Japanese naval instructors to educate the naval students. *The Shenbao*.

A GRIMLY humorous paragraph appears in one of the Singapore papers in connection with the expropriation of Tanjong Pagar Docks by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The docks formally came into possession of the Government on the 29th ult., and this is how the *Singapore Free Press* commemorates the fact—under the heading of "Domestic Occurrences"—Death:—

At Singapore, on Friday, June 30th, 1905, of a Violent Seizure, the TAWJONG-PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted by Sorrowing Shareholders. Resigned unto the Heavenly Will. The Board keeps on the business still.

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Mr. W. J. Crawford of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., sent a photograph to *The Wany Lau* Journal, showing H.M.S. *Abdulla* having two 4-in. guns taken out and two new ones put on board. This operation was performed in three hours, and reflects the greatest credit on all who had charge of the work, says the journal.

VICKROY Tsen Chun-huan has wired to the Peking Government for sanction to raise a public loan to the extent of three million dollars at ninety-five dollars for one hundred dollars with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and to raise the loan amongst the Chinese residents in the Southern ports. *The Sincuanpo*.

ONE of the eunuchs having the ill-luck to die after smoking a cigarette, the Empress Dowager arrived at the somewhat hasty conclusion that he was the little weed that was responsible, and she has strictly forbidden anyone to smoke cigarettes in the Palace. Another eunuch who endeavoured to point out the mistake of this order and the harm it would do to native industry has been handed to the Board of Punishment. *P. & T. Times*.

IT is understood that a joint company of Chinese and Japanese has been established to start a manufactory in Shanghai for the making of silk piece goods by machinery; the latter being brought from Japan. The capital of the Company is to be Tls. 400,000 divided into 20,000 shares fully paid up. One of the conditions of the deed of joint partnership is that Japanese shall control the machinery and output, while Chinese shall have charge of the finances.

ACCORDING to the fifth Financial and Economic annual of Japan, the foreign trade of the country attained last year unprecedented prosperity; and the most recent statistics show that the nation at large has ample funds at its command, and deposits made in banks and in the post office savings bank have reached the highest figures ever attained. There is, in fact, evidence in every direction that the heavy burden imposed by the war has not in the least degree impaired the economic development of the nation.

THE case in which Chau Shan, ex-shroff at the Magistracy, was charged with the embezzlement of the sums of \$500 and \$515, respectively, and with falsifying a certain book, the property of the Government, on the 17th of March and the 10th of May, respectively, was resumed on Thursday. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor, said that he had no evidence to adduce against the accused, and asked "is Worship to discharge him.—His Worship (to accused): You are discharged."

THE official notification appears in the *Gazette* that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint His Honour Mr. Francis Taylor Pigott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to be a Knight Bachelor of the Imperial Service Order. The distinction conferred upon the Chief Justice follows the usual order of things in the official world, and Sir Francis Pigott will receive the hearty congratulations of the Bench and the Bar on the honour he has received.

The Ceylon Independent says that Mr. J. McC. Heyzer is arranging to take a team of Ceylon cricketers to the Straits in December; and that he is now in correspondence with friends in the Straits, the proposal being to play all the States and also the team from Hongkong, which will be on a visit about that time. The tour, it is expected, will take up about a month. Mr. Heyzer is well-known in Kuala Lumpur, where he was about two years ago on the staff of the Victoria Institution.

A QUESTION of account was argued at the Supreme Court on Thursday before the Puisne Judge when Sir Tak Yan sued Lo Man Hin for \$1,000. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring, stated, on behalf of the plaintiff that the only matter to be tried was whether or not the money had been paid. The defendant would produce a chop book showing a receipt for the money, while plaintiff declared the amount was not paid. Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant, and plaintiff was eventually non-suited, with costs.

WHILE Police Sergeant A. Ferret was on patrol duty in the harbour on Monday, he noticed some suspicious movements on board of a fishing boat, and on going alongside saw a man throwing some packages overboard. Springing on the boat he found a native, who proved to be the master, just about to throw a bundle over the side. On opening the bundle it was found to contain six sticks of dynamite, some detonators, and some fuses. Further investigations brought to light six muskets. The master had no licences for any of the things, and when placed before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning he was fined \$100 or two months for the unlawful possession of the dynamite, and \$50 or two months for the unlawful possession of the muskets.

THE following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th ult., as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published in the *Gazette*:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$3,200,500	\$2,200,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	14,355,157	10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	113,089	70,000
Total,	\$17,668,746	\$12,270,000

TONY Robertson, living in Hollywood Road, was sued by a houseboy in the Summary Jurisdiction Court on Friday—His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, on the bench. The houseboy claimed \$17.50, made up of \$15 for wages and the remainder for sampan hire and petroleum. The defence was that the boy was now to the work, and that he had really been engaged to collect money. She gave him an advance of \$5 and promised to pay the remainder at some other time; she wanted the boy to remain in her service because he knew the offices where he had to collect the money. His Lordship said the boy certainly did not look as if he were worth \$15 a month. Judgment was given for the plaintiff—\$5.80 for wages and 25 cents for sampan hire, etc., total \$4.55 and costs.

As a result of the squall on Friday the water police, while patrolling the harbour discovered near Shaikwan a cargo junk floating, bottom upwards. As no report had up to a late hour been made to the police, and no bodies found, it was not known whether the capsizing of the junk was attended with any loss of life.

ON Friday last we had to record the death of Constable Harding and now we have to note another death in the Force—that of Constable George Parker, which took place somewhat suddenly at the Government Hospital on Sunday. During the afternoon the deceased took a tram-car ride out to Shaikwan, with a comrade, and on his return to Central Police Station, about 3.30 p.m., he was suddenly taken ill, and it was deemed advisable to remove him at once to the Government Civil Hospital. The deceased expired at half-past seven o'clock without regaining consciousness. Deceased, who was a native of Manchester, was only 32 years of age, had previously served 12 years in the Marines, and left the *Armagh* in this port in August 1903, and joined the Police Force. The cause of death is believed to have been heat apoplexy. The funeral takes place this evening at the Happy Valley.

THE editor and publisher of the *Japan Chronicle* has been fined yen 35 for publishing the following paragraph, without previously obtaining permission of the Minister for the Navy:—Although the Russian gunnery in the naval battle was generally bad, several of the shots found billets in parts of the Japanese vessels, where much destruction was done. One shot carried away a mast of the *Ataka* and a large shell struck the conning tower. Several men were killed and fire broke out on deck, but this was soon put out. The *Ataka* was struck in the turret of the 12-inch gun at the moment when the gunners were loading. The shot actually struck the Japanese shell, causing an explosion that killed or wounded nearly all the gun's crew. Boatswain Sakai, the chief sailmaker of the *Ataka*, was struck on the thigh by a shell splinter, but a knife in his pocket received the force of the blow, and although the knife is said to have been smashed to pieces, the boatswain escaped unhurt. The knife is now a valued relic.

IT was mentioned in our columns some weeks since that Mr. Chas. Kliene, of the I. M. C. is shortly to issue an Anglo-Chinese Calendar. We have now to acknowledge the receipt of two specimen pages of the publication for the current year. We understand that the work covers a period of 250 years, from 1751 to 2000. It is printed in two colours and arranged on a plan intended to render reference as easy as possible. The want of a calendar of this kind extending over a series of years and conveniently arranged for ready reference has often been felt; the present publication, it is believed, will be found to meet the need. The volume, which runs into 500 royal quarto pages of dates, will be strongly bound in cloth with leather back, and will be supplied at a special subscription rate to subscribers addressing their orders to Mr. C. Kliene, Customs Service, Hollow, Klongchow, before the 1st October next. After that date the remaining copies, if any, will be placed on the market and the price will be raised. As the edition is limited, those wishing copies should not delay.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, was "at home" at his summer residence, "Mountain Lodge," the Peak, when, notwithstanding the threatening weather a goodly number of visitors, about 250 in all, called to pay their respects to His Excellency. For about half an hour the laws surrounding the Lodge presented a very gay and animated appearance, but then the rain storm interfered and sent everybody hurrying into the house for shelter. The entertainment there took the form of a large tea-party in the reception rooms, only a few persons remaining in the marquees which had been erected on the lawn. The band of the West Kents, safely sheltered in a marquee, livened the proceedings by playing a very choice selection of music during the afternoon. When the hour for departure came there was a great scramble for chairs, as several of the guests, decamped by the fire appearance of the weather on arrival, had discharged their, and the telephone was set to work to order up a relay of chairs. The depot at the terminus. This afternoon His Excellency is "at home" again, but this time to his juvenile friends, and as all sorts of out-door amusements, in the way of games, races for prizes, etc., have been prepared for their entertainment, it is fortunate the weather has turned out so fine.

IN these days when picture postcards and illustrated souvenirs of well-known cities are all the rage, it is satisfactory to note that the enterprising spirits of Hongkong are not at all inclined to lag behind the times. In this respect Messrs. A. Chee & Co. have proved that they are prepared to meet the popular demand, by issuing a beautifully illustrated "Souvenir of Hongkong," a pictorial letter-card case, and a series of picture post cards which are unique in their way. We have received samples of these productions from Messrs. A. Chee & Co. and it is no figure of speech to say that they are practically anything that has been seen in this line in Hongkong. "Souvenir of Hongkong" is a dainty and most artistic brochure, containing 21 photographs, each of which is a character sketch of Hongkong's life and environment. The photographs are remarkably clear and distinct, and to those who know nothing of life in the East they should come as a revelation. Even the people of Hongkong, whose eyes are satiated by the numerous and unending beauties of the Colony will realise once again the many picturesque features which surround them. As a present and as a keepsake the "Souvenir" takes first place. Then there is the letter-card case, which is a new idea in Hongkong. Within the covers of what is practically a return post-card, there are eight photographs of scenes in Hongkong. The "pictorial letter-card" as it is called, passed through the post at the same rate as a letter. With regard to the picture postcards, Messrs. A. Chee & Co. have an immense and entirely new stock of cards giving views of Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the West River. The pictures of Macao are particularly fine, and should be in great demand. These novelties are worth seeing, if only to realise the strides that are being made in photographic work. All are well-printed, the "Souvenir" and letter-cards, which are productions of the famous firm of photo-engravers, Messrs. Hood & Co., Ltd., Middleborough, being works of art in themselves to cover. The "Souvenir" is sold at 75 cents each, the letter-cards are 10 cents each, while the picture post cards are ridiculously cheap at five and seven cents each. Special quotations for wholesale quantities of these articles may be obtained from Messrs. A. Chee & Co., who may be congratulated on their enterprise. We understand that "Souvenirs" of Canton and Macao are to be published in the course of a week or so, and as they are to be priced at 50 cents each, the demand should be great.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.	Arrival.	Departure.
Adato, Br. s.s., 2,145, R. Stewart, 4th July, — Moji 27th June, Coal.—Order.		
Aldershot, Br. s.s., 1,354, Adam, 5th July, — Canton 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.		
Andree Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, H. Köhn, 5th July, —Bangkok 29th June, Rice.—M. & Co.		
Arcadia, Ger. s.s., 5,454, G. Schmidt, 8th July, —Hamburg 15th May, and Antwerp 28th, Gen.—H. A. L.		
Baron Fairlie, Br. s.s., 2,223, J. I. Ullstrom, 6th July, —Calcutta 19th June, Coal.—Order.		
Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, F. Bendixen, 7th July, —Swatow 6th July, Gen.—O. B. & K.		
Chowlat, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Textor, 5th July, —Bangkok 29th June, Rice.—B. & S.		
De Witt, Br. s.s., 2,242, W. A. Evans, 6th July, —London and Singapore 29th June, Gen.—S. T. & Co.		
Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, Henry Pybus, 4th July, —Vancouver 12th June, and Shanghai 1st July, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.		
Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, N. G. Andersen, 6th July, —Haiphong 4th July, Gen.—Angard, Thoresen & Co.		
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,715, T. Petersen, 5th July, —Hobhow 4th July, Rice.—J. M. & Co.		
Glenlogan, Br. s.s., 3,740, J. McGregor, 7th July, —London and Singapore 1st July, Gen.—McG. Bros. & Gow.		
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 6th July, —Foonchow 3rd July, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.		
Hero, Nor. s.s., 2,418, O. Syvertsen, 8th July, —Kuchinotsu 1st July, Coal.—M. B. & Co.		
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,400, G. Davies, 8th July, —Java 29th June, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.		
Holstein, Ger. s.s., 985, A. Niejahr, 7th July, —Haiphong 2nd July, Rice.—J. & Co.		
Hong Wan I, Br. s.s., 2,060, J. Slaker, 7th July, —Penang 28th June, and Singapore 1st July, Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.		
Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,781, C. Andrew, 6th July, —Singapore 30th June, Gen.—C. & Co.		
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 986, E. Finlayson, 8th July, —Cebu 4th July, Hemp and Sugar.—B. & S.		
Kwanglee, Ch. s.s., 1,474, R. Lincoln, 8th July, —Canton 7th July, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.		
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 3rd July, —Calcutta 17th June, Penang and Singapore 28th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.		
Manica, Br. s.s., 2,610, R. Leslie, 7th July, —Shanghai 3rd July, Gen.—N. Y. K.		
Newby Hall, Br. s.s., 2,800, A. Buck, 6th July, —Barry 26th May, Coal.—Order.		
Omnia, Br. s.s., 5,676, T. Bartlett, 4th July, —Shanghai 1st July, Gen.—B. & S.		
Proteus, Nor. s.s., 1,027, N. C. Klabbe, 7th July, —Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 6th July, Gen.—O. S. K.		
Shaoxing, Br. s.s., 1,307, F. D. Northcombe, 8th July, —Canton 7th July, Gen.—B. & S.		
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 26th June, —Australia via Ports and Manila 24th June, Gen.—B. & S.		
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 6th July, —Manila 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.		
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,300, J. Williamson, 5th July, —Salon 1st July, Gen.—Order.		

SAILING VESSELS.
Combrink, Br. 4-masted ship, 2,151, George,
and June, Cardiff and Jan., Coal.—
Government.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 7th, 1905, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind.	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	5 a.m.	29.88	8	2	—
Taihu	—	29.70	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.87	—	—	—
Koshun	—	29.87	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.86	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.82	77	—	—
Guttsiff	—	29.88	82	—	—
Sharp Peak	—	29.81	83	—	—
Amoy	6.30 a.m.	29.87	78	—	—
Swatow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Canton	10 a.m.	29.86	79	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	9 a.m.	29.81	83	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.81	83	—	—
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—
O. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—

July 8th, 1905, a.m.

	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind.	Wv.
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	5 a.m.	29.89	—	—	—
Taihu	—	29.90	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.90	—	—	—
Koshun	—	29.87	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.88	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.77	79	—	—
Guttsiff	—	29.81	80	—	—
Sharp Peak	—	29.81	83	—	—
Amoy	6.30 a.m.	29.86	79	—	—
Swatow	9 a.m.	29.88	—	—	—
Canton	10 a.m.	29.90	81	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak	—	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—
Bacolod	9 a.m.	29.81	83	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.81	83	—	—
Cebu	—	—	—	—	—
O. St. James	10 a.m.	—	—	—	—

	July 7th	July 8th
Barometer	29.86	29.83
Temperature	79	85
Humidity	91	74
Rainfall	1.17	—

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina,
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
published for despatch by the homeward mail
The daily is recommended as more generally
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
reports of local occurrences, and of mat-
ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
medium for advertising in China. It circulates
largely among all classes of the community,
is the largest daily newspaper and has a
wider circulation than any journal in the Far
East.
Special attention given to effectively display-
ing advertisements.
The type used as a standard for setting
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
instructed to display the advertisement, when
any effective style of type will be adopted.
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
can be ascertained from the Manager.
Advertisements for the Daily should reach
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
noon of the day they are intended to appear.
Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
will be repeated and charged for until counter-
manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
application to
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.,
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PERCENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	{ Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change - 1/11 9/16 = \$35.46 for second half-year 1904	{ \$840 buyers London 87	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$37 buyers	
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 81,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	\$320 buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	34,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$950,000 \$1,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$73 sellers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	Tls. 82 buyers	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 20,000 \$727,749 \$803,810 \$848,775 \$700,000	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	\$700 buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$37,704 \$1,000,000	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	\$173 1/2	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	\$87 sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	\$302 1/2 sales	
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	3,000	\$35	\$25	{ \$35,000 \$185,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	\$30	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$85,439	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$33 1/2 sellers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	\$27 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ...	60,000	£10	£10	{ £105,000 £100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 3/16 = \$5.378	\$96 buyers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 35,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904 ...	Tls. 61	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000	Tls. 43,762	{ Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 ...	Tls. 50 sales	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £4,116 \$1,116	£58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	23 1/2 sellers	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000	{ \$10 \$10	{ \$5 \$5	{ \$50,000 \$24,217 \$400,000	{ \$929 \$21,231	{ \$1.80 \$5.90	{ for year ending 30.6.1905	{ \$35 sellers \$27 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	\$142	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	Tls. 30	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$42,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	\$213 sellers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$5,987	\$3 for 1897	\$24 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	Tls. 71 sales	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 none	\$7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	Tls. 7 1/2 ex d. v.	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none none	G. \$673,091	50 cents making G. \$1 for 1904	23 1/2	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873 none	£4,029	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$4 buyers	
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,053	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	\$490	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904	Tls. 141 buyers	
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	{ 6,000 12,000	{ \$25 \$25	{ \$25 \$25	{ \$70,000 \$70,000	{ \$8,577	{ \$2.75 for 1904 First year	{ \$29 ex. new \$27 new	
HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.								
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,423 \$300,000 \$250,000	\$29,422	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	\$95 buyers	
Hewarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$35,500	\$498,789	{ \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for second half- year 1904	\$195 sales	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$60,000	\$489	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end 30/6/04	\$270 buyers	
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$55,500	\$40,936	\$1 for 1903	\$18 sellers	
Do. (Preference)	7,500	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903 \$7 dividend	{ \$225 \$111 1/2	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 48,210 Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	Tls. 187 1/2 buyers	
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$2,100,000 \$2,100,000	1206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	\$383	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	Tls. 185 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	\$311	
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	Tls. 135 sales	
Central Stores, Limited	123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,502	{ Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 ... None	{ \$18 sales \$100	
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,502	{ None Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	{ \$74 sales	
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$15,000	\$1,502	{ None Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	{ \$74 sales	
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.								
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$3,554	\$	\$18	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	\$116	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,986	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	Tls. 19	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	First year	Interim of \$4	\$105	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	\$12 1/2 sales	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	\$40 sellers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	54,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,766	{ Tls. 3 final and Tls. 2 bonus making Tls. 5 for 1904	{ Tls. 122 1/2 buyers	
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Tls. 5 for 1904	Tls. 47 sellers	
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,736	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	Tls. 120 sellers	
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited ..	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None	Tls. 12 buyers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	13,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	\$54	
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ...	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,855	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	Tls. 43 buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$32,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	\$16 1/2 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 55,827	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	Tls. 41 sales	
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	Tls. 47 sales	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	Tls. 150 sales	
CIGARE AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Dr. P. 2,584	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	\$100	
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	First year	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	\$101 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	Tls. 68 sales	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	First year	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	\$125 sellers	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	\$51 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	\$36	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	\$114 sales	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Tls. 5 for 1904	Tls. 65 1/2 sales	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,739	None	\$10	
Hongkong Repe Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	\$24 sales	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,581	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	\$17 sellers	
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,706	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	\$100	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	\$95,094	\$3 for 1904	\$64 1/2 sellers	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$25,394 \$25,000	\$7,551	Final of \$4 making \$2 1/2	\$27 sales	
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £25,394 £25,000	£8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	\$170 buyers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,747	{ \$1.00 \$0.50	{ for year ending 30.4.1904	{ \$17 \$11
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	\$212 1/2 buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$60,000	\$5,336	Final of \$8 making \$17 for 1904	\$242	
Hongkong Repe Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,317	\$10 for 1904	\$154 buyers	
Hongkong Steam Waterbury Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$299	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	\$15	
Kau Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$3,400	\$8 for 1904	\$131 buyers	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$5	\$145 buyers	
Maatschappij tot Rijzen, Bosch-en Landbouw- plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 928,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	{ 2nd quarterly of Tls. 9, paid 15.6.05 mak- ing 30 for Tls. 121 for 1905	{ Tls. 207 1/2 sellers	
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	\$2 for year ending 31.10.1904	\$15	
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1904	Tls. 25	
Moutrie (S.) & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$832	Final of \$3 making \$4 for the year ending 30.6.04	\$54 sales	
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	None	\$50	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,173	Tls. 8,011	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904	\$122 1/2 buyers	
Shanghai Hoze Bazar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,247	Tls. 5 for 1903	Tls. 80 sales	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,968	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1904	Tls. 167 1/2 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,220	Final of 37/8 making 55/8 for 1904	Tls. 420 sales	
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$1,760	\$6 1/2 for year end 31.7.1904	\$80 sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. \$5,058	None	\$35	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.1.04	\$8 buyers	
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	First year	\$74 buyers	
Straits Trading Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$50,000	\$84,813	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year	\$150 buyers	
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 2,025	Tls. 2 for half year	T. Tls. 100	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 11,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 for 1904	T. Tls. 120	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$480	{ 50 cents \$2.70	{ for year ended 31.5.1904	{ \$9 sellers \$180 buyers
Watkins, Limited	100	\$10	\$10	\$4,872	\$12,634	\$1 for 1903	\$8 sellers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$6,050	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	\$124 buyers	
William Powell, Limited	13,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$88	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	\$18 sales	

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—

Des Vaux Road.

FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT,
(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)NEW
TWIN
BEDSTEADS,
from \$65 to \$385 a pair.

Stocked in
BLACK AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
GREEN AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
BLUE AND BRASS,
and
ALL BRASS.

BEST
SPRING
MATTRESSES

FOR THE ABOVE,
at
reasonable prices.

SOLE AGENTS
for
ADDISON'S
PATENT
PORTABLE
SANITARY
COMMUNE,

\$14.50 to \$21.50 each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 15th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1905, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [694]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FINAL CALL of \$10 per Share on the new issue of Capital is due on the 30th June, 1905.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [688]



NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF LABOUR AND JUNKS in connection with the COALING OF H.M. FLEET, etc., at Hongkong, for a period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1905.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 19th July, 1905.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905. [716]

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been effected in this department of medical science, and thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign

Remedy for all diseases of the urinary organs, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign

Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, eruptions, rashes and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenic are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign

Remedy for debility, nervousness, loss of vitality, sleeplessness, dizziness and headache for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, bloated indigestion, pain in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so generally ignores, because so imminent to cure or even relief.

THERAPION is sold everywhere.

It is sold in bottles of 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384, 768, 1536, 3072, 6144, 12288, 24576, 49152, 98304, 196608, 393216, 786432, 1572864, 3145728, 6291456, 12582912, 25165824, 50331648, 100663296, 201326592, 402653184, 805306368, 1610612736, 3221225472, 6442450944, 12884901888, 25769803776, 51539607552, 103079215104, 206158430208, 412316860416, 824633720832, 1649267441664, 3298534883328, 6597069766656, 13194139533312, 26388279066624, 52776558133248, 105553116266496, 211106232532992, 422212465065984, 844424930131968, 1688849860263936, 3377699720527872, 6755399441055744, 13510798882111488, 27021597764222976, 54043195528445952, 108086391056891904, 216172782113783808, 432345564227567616, 864691128455135232, 1729382256910270464, 3458764513820540928, 6917529027641081856, 13835058055282163712, 27670116110564327424, 55340232221128654848, 110680464442257309696, 221360928884514619392, 442721857769029238784, 885443715538058477568, 1770887431076116955136, 3541774862152233910272, 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Agents in Hongkong and South China for
SANDELMANN'S WINES.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

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CIGARS.

THE
PREMIER CIGAR

OF
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No. 1 - \$2.75 - per 100

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Gregor & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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BIRTH.
On the 30th June, at Singapore, the wife of H. M. CLARKE, A. M. Inst. C. E., of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

HARASSING HONGKONG
SHIPPING.

The zeal of the Sanitary Board officials in certain directions would scarcely seem to be tempered by that discretion which is essential to the proper discharge of their duties. In a congested city like Victoria, it is absolutely necessary that the officials of the Sanitary Board should be all eyes for whatever may constitute a nuisance or a menace to the public health, and we take it that their duties are performed to the best of their ability. Especially at this time of the year is it necessary that the Sanitary Board's agents should be keenly watchful, in order that infection by plague may be guarded against; but there are certain directions in which these officials, doubtless with the sanction and direct command of their superiors, are apt to be so energetic that their efforts to secure prosecutions under the regulations of the city partake of the nature of persecution. Yesterday the master of the *Paul Beau*, one of the Messageries Maritimes Company's vessels, was prosecuted on a charge of creating a smoke nuisance. This is not the first time that the Messageries Maritimes agents at Hongkong have had to answer such a complaint. Their officers have previously been haled before the Court at the instance of the Sanitary Board and mulcted in damages because they failed to regulate the emission of smoke from their vessels. When it is remembered that the shipping of Hongkong is the lifeblood of the Colony; that the great majority of people are dependent on the shipping for a livelihood; and that without the shipping Hongkong would be a barren isle inhabited only by a few troops and naval men, it will be admitted that some consideration should be shown to those who are helping to foster the trade of the island. But when a Sanitary Board official goes to the trouble of timing the duration of what he believes to be a "smoke nuisance," and marches on board, watch in hand, to lay his complaint, it certainly seems as if the Sanitary Board were bent on harassing rather than assisting the shipping of the port. It is the duty of a Sanitary Board official—who is vested with the functions of a constable in this respect—to prevent the commission of contraventions against the by-laws instead of waiting until an offence has been committed. And it is somewhat peculiar that the Messageries Maritimes Company should be so frequently the victims of official vigilance. The fact is that the Sanitary Board representatives will do more harm than good by their excess of zeal. If the conditions of the shipping trade are harassed and hampered by petty-foggish officials, whose time might be better spent in looking after the cleanliness of the city, the decline of Hongkong as the premier port of the world, so far as tonnage is concerned, is at hand. Who are the people that complain because a vessel belonging to the port raises a cloud of smoke for a few minutes? And, if a satisfactory answer can be given, why are the foundries, engineering yards, etc., in the very heart of the city allowed to maintain a perfect fog of smoke round their premises all day long? The one is just as great a nuisance as the other, if not greater. We hold no brief for the Messageries Maritimes Company, but in the interests of the great shipping trade of Hongkong we would strongly condemn any action on the part of the authorities that savours of persecution, and suggest that some latitude should be allowed those who are contributing to the welfare and prosperity of the Colony. In a few months the new Admiralty dock will be in a fair way towards completion. Will the Sanitary Board officials be quite as anxious to drag the Lords of the Admiralty before the Magistrate for every petty and trifling infringement of red-tapeism when their smoke-stacks

are in full blast? Better that the Sanitary Board should pay greater attention to the extermination of disease-infected vermin, to the enforcement of the regulations as to cleanliness in the houses of Chinese coolies, and to the prevention of the dumping of bodies in all quarters of the city. Shipmasters and shipping agents may be trusted to do their utmost to keep within the law, and there is plenty of real and important work for Sanitary officials in other parts of Hongkong besides the harbour.

"POTENTIA" UNLIMITED.

If the people of this sublimity sphere continue to remain besotted in their ignorance, heedless of the progress being made in political, social, philosophical, economical, scientific and artistic matters then be theirs the fault and theirs alone. For a new organisation which promises to lighten our darkness and lead us out of the shadows, has been formed under the title of "Potentia." A few of the savants of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and England have combined to form the Potentia Organisation, and they have opened bureaux at Paris, New York, London, Berlin and Vienna. In the prospectus or circular which they have issued we are told that "Potentia" is intended "to establish amongst the nations a mutual relationship and co-operation for the diffusion of accurate information, and honest unbiased opinion concerning international events and movements that affect the welfare and progress and peace of the world; and to combat narrow, prejudiced and often interested views and news that contribute so much to international mistrust and misunderstanding, and that endanger the peace of the world and the progress and prosperity of nations and individuals." Now it will be interesting to examine the qualifications of those gentlemen who have started this great propaganda. Three English names are among those who sign the introductory statement. Sir Vincent Callard, Knight, was in the Royal Engineers and has seen a good deal of service one way or another, being particularly connected with financial questions in Turkey and Egypt. His mother was related to Lord Beaconsfield, but his great claim to recognition is to be found in the fact that he is a member of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission. Professor G. H. Darwin is an eminent astronomer, and Sir Michael Foster is a well-known surgeon. Of the foreigners, M. Jules Claretie is described as "de l'Académie française, Administrateur général de la Comédie française." Professor Foerster is connected with Berlin University, the Comte Goblet d'Alviella is a senator in Belgium, M. Jules le Jeune is a Belgian Minister, M. Charles Richet is a professor of medicine in France, and Professor Lombroso is the great Italian expert on symptoms of degeneracy. So far, so good. Committees are to be established in every country in connection with "Potentia," articles are to be published in the newspapers and reviews, presumably at the writers' expense, and everything is to be done to spread the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. In fact, the Millennium is sensibly approaching with the advent of "Potentia," and there is good reason to believe that had the organisation been in existence two years ago the unhappy war between Russia and Japan would never have occurred. Mr. Carnegie, the millionaire, has dreamt of a United States of Europe; but "Potentia" hopes to see the United States of the Earth. How it is intended to curb men's passions, the bitterness of party feelings, and the rivalries of nations is not clearly defined, unless it be that when men see the truth as it is presented by "Potentia's" adherents they will immediately recant their beliefs and fall into line with the great intellects of Germany, Belgium, France, England and Italy. Nothing is said as to the payment of expenses which will necessarily be incurred in carrying out this scheme, but it is to be presumed that the members of "Potentia" will, in their enthusiasm for the "truth," themselves find the funds. The scheme is suspiciously like a gigantic free advertisement for the "most eminent public men of all nations." If "Potentia" succeeds in getting first news from President Castro as to the best methods of dealing with importunate creditors, or the Sultan of Morocco's recipe how to set Europe by the ears, or the Dowager Empress of China's opinions on foreign interference, or the Tsar's personal and private remarks on Alexieff, Stoessel, and Rodjestravsky, then they will have done a great work, which will cause every journalist in the world to turn green with envy. The only question is—Will the man-in-the street read these articles? and if he reads them how long will he remember the great truths they convey? The promoters of "Potentia" have a herculean task in front of them, but of course Rome was not built in a day, and no doubt the leaders of this movement will be content to scatter seed by the wayside in the hope that some may take root and blossom into the proverbial green bay tree.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is the intention of the government to make new fire barriers and clear the old ones.

REGULATIONS for the import and export of sugar in transit are printed in the *Gazette*.
THE R.M.S. *Duffrin* is due to arrive from Tientsin on the morning of the 13th instant en route for India.

DURING the absence on vacation leave of the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. E. A. Irving will act as Registrar General.

THE Austrian Consul has forwarded to us a copy of the first number of "Austrian Exports," a paper intended to support the Austrian export trade.

MR. S. Silverstone, agent for the Pacific Steamship Co. has kindly forwarded to us one of their new wall maps showing the San Francisco Overland route.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. H. Swan has resigned his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, and Dr. Charles Forsyth has been appointed to the vacancy.

THERE were 701 deaths registered in the Colony during May. Of this number twenty were among the European and foreign community. Chest affections accounted for 175 deaths and fevers for 98.

H. E. the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the King to the Ordinance to facilitate the transfer of land in the New Territories and for settling disputes in respect thereof and for other purposes.

HING LAI TING, a partner in the Tak Man firm, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning, at the instance of his partners with the embezzlement of \$15,500, the property of the said firm. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the defendant and asked for one week's remand, to enable him to prepare his defence, which was granted, bail being allowed in the sum of \$2,000.

LI KWAI, a shop coolie, was charged with, on various dates in February and March last, embezzling several sums of money, the property of his master, the same having been paid over to accused on behalf of his master in the usual course of business, but which, it was alleged, he never accounted for. Mr. G. E. Morrell, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for accused, and asked for a week's remand, which was granted, bail being allowed in the sum of \$500.

ACCORDING to the fifth Financial and Economical annual of Japan, the foreign trade of the country attained last year unprecedented prosperity; and the most recent statistics show that the nation at large has ample funds at its command, and deposits made in banks and in the post office savings bank have reached the highest figures ever attained. There is, in fact, evidence in every direction, that the heavy burden imposed by the war has not in the least degree impaired the economic development of the nation.

THE following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th ult., as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$3,200,500	\$2,200,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	14,355,157	10,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	113,089	70,000
Total,	\$17,688,746	\$12,270,000

ANOTHER death, indirectly due to the Electric Tramway Company, has to be recorded. It appears that on Thursday night a coolie was walking along Praya East, and chose the middle of the lines for his promenade. A car coming up behind him kept the going ringing, and at last the man stepped off the rail, but almost immediately stepped back against the front of the car, with the result that he was knocked down and rendered unconscious. Inspector Gauld had the man picked up and sent to the Government Civil Hospital, where the man, on regaining consciousness, showed signs of insanity, and was accordingly removed to the asylum, where he expired last night from his injuries. He was unknown, and up to this afternoon had not been identified.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, was "at home" at his summer residence, "Mountain Lodge," the Peak, when, notwithstanding the threatening weather a goodly number of visitors, about 250 in all, called to pay their respects to His Excellency. For about half an hour the ladies surrounding the Lodge presented a very gay and animated appearance, but then the rain storm interfered and sent everybody hurrying into the house for shelter. The entertainment there took the form of a large tea-party in the reception rooms, only a few persons remaining in the marquees which had been erected on the lawn. The band of the West Kents, safely sheltered in a marquee, lived the proceedings by playing a very choice selection of music during the afternoon. When the hour for departure came there was a great scramble for chairs, as several of the guests, deceived by the fine appearance of the weather on arrival, had discharged their duty and the telephone was set to work to order up a relay of chairs from the depot at the terminus. This afternoon His Excellency is "at home" again, but this time to his juvenile friends, and as all sorts of out-door amusements, in the way of games, races for prizes, etc., have been prepared for their entertainment, it is fortunate the weather has turned out so fine.

FIRE IN WING LOK STREET.

At about twenty minutes past two this morning an alarm of fire was raised, and the Fire Brigade under Chief Inspector Baker immediately turned out and went to the scene of the outbreak, which was ascertained to be at No. 9, Wing Lok Street. The ground floors were used as a bird's nest shop and store-rooms of the Hong Yuen Hop Ki firm, the proprietor, Wong Kong Po, with his family, occupying the upper storeys as a dwelling-house. The fire had made considerable headway on account of the dry and inflammable material it had to feed on, but the firemen at once got to work and soon had volumes of water pouring over the flames, the fire being eventually got entirely under after about one and a half hour's labour, the premises being almost entirely gutted, no lives, however, being lost, and nobody injured. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, though it is believed an overturned naked lamp was the cause of it. The matter, however, is under investigation by the police. The property was insured for \$15,000, of which \$20,000 was with the Russian National Insurance Company, and \$3,000 with Messrs. Meyer & Co. The adjoining house, No. 88, was in no way damaged by the fire; but was slightly damaged by water.

JAPAN'S NEW LOAN.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

The new loan of £30,000,000, raised by Japan, and mentioned in a telegram appearing elsewhere in this issue, is to be secured by the Tobacco Monopoly under the law of which the Government has the exclusive right of tobacco manufacture, although the cultivation of the plant is still left in the hands of private tobacco growers. It seems that the revenue from tobacco was first obtained in Japan by taxation; but the tax on tobacco, which had been imposed from January, 1876, was replaced in the same month of 1898 by the leaf-tobacco monopoly, whereby all crops of leaf-tobacco reaped by tobacco growers were bought up by the Government which paid them according to the quality of the tobacco. The tobacco thus purchased was sold by the government to private tobacco manufacturers at a fixed rate of profit. Later on, this monopoly underwent some changes; and while it was in operation, the Government realised a far greater profit than when tobacco was simply taxed. Seeing, however, from the examples of foreign countries, that the introduction of the leaf-tobacco monopoly was only a step towards the establishment of the tobacco-manufacture monopoly, the Government, after careful consideration of the subject, contemplated for many years the creation of the latter monopoly, which eventually superseded the other upon the enactment of the Tobacco-manufacture Monopoly Law in March last year. As already pointed out, under this law, the Government has the exclusive right of tobacco manufacture; but the cultivation of tobacco is still left in the hands of private tobacco growers. The manufacture of tobacco with the leaves collected from the growers is undertaken by the Government at public manufacturing to be established in various parts of the country; and the manufactured tobacco is sold through wholesale dealers to retail dealers, and through the latter to consumers in general. Both wholesale and retail dealers are appointed by the Government. For the enforcement of the Tobacco-manufacture Monopoly Law detailed regulations have been issued. The following are printed in the Financial and Economical Journal as some of the more important provisions of the law:—The tools, implements, machines, and materials owned by tobacco manufacturers, which are to be used exclusively for the purpose of tobacco-manufacture, are expropriated by the Government; and the buildings for use in the manufacture of tobacco, the land whereon they stand, and the tobacco-manufacturing tools, implements, and machines attached thereto may also be expropriated at the option of the Government. Suitable indemnity is paid in such cases to the owners thereof. The articles for use in the manufacture or wrapping of tobacco and the tools, implements, and machines actually used for the same purposes, which do not come under either of the above-mentioned cases, are bought by the Government upon application of the owners thereof. A manufacturer of tobacco who has not been appointed a wholesale dealer thereof is entitled to receive upon application a sum of money equal to twenty per cent. of the average annual sales of tobacco from his manufacturing during the years 1902 and 1903. In no case, however, may this sum fall below ¥500. The owner of any buildings and land to be used for tobacco manufacture which have not been entirely expropriated or purchased by the Government, is entitled to receive an additional sum equal to one-sixth of the above-mentioned amount. The new Tobacco-manufacture Monopoly Law came into force with respect to cigarettes in July, 1904, and with respect to cut-tobacco in April last.

TIN and oil discoveries have been made at Tawao, B. N. Borneo. Mr. Robertson, the engineer of the Mining Syndicate, was to have visited the place recently. Mr. Robertson at present is engaged on the coal discovery at Timpanang and iron ore at Parak-parak. Parak Pioneer.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 8th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer has fallen in N. China, and risen in S. China. Gradients continue slight, and moderate S. and SE. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—SE. winds moderate to light; showers.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

HONGKONG TRIPPERS' EXPERIENCE.

There is good reason to believe that this is not a sea-serpent story, although here and there the old familiar ring of the monstrous head, tearful eyes, elongated body, curving coils and all the rest of it may peep through the lining. A party of Hongkong sports, glowing and effulgent after a sound and rousing Saturday night's dinner, decided that they must have an outing on Sunday. Macao had proved a shattered idol to several of the crowd; "Seetoon" was yet to emerge; Canton was out of the question, so after much cogitation, aided and inspired by somebody's birthday wine, it was decided to have a bathing excursion. The famous shark, which is reported to be cruising round the harbour, had not then been sighted, so that the conference had no qualms about bathing. It was proposed and carried *nam com*, that the party should hire a launch and steam to Silversand Bay. It was a sleepy and grumpy quintette or so that assembled on the pier on a Sunday morning—all but one man, who being a diplomated member of the I.O.G.T. on his own assertion, was altogether too spirited and gay for his companions. It is said that a coolie who fell three storeys the other day was picked up swearing and cursing like a dragon; the party of dulled wits who I mented the frivolity of the previous evening could have given points to that indignant coolie when they made reference to their vivacious and sprightly T.T. friend. They got off eventually to the breeze, to say nothing of the contents of the locker, bred a happier state of things and long before Silversand Bay was reached, the sports were as merry as larks. Little did they know what was coming. They reached their destination after much waste of steam and energy, and quickly they had entered the briny. Confession being good for the soul they one and all—except the aforesaid member of the I.O.G.T.—admitted that this was the first bath they had enjoyed for years, which is, no doubt, a trifling ambiguity. This went on for some time, until one of the party cried out in great good humour, "Don't you start tickling me." Not a soul was near him. "He, he," cried the sport, "I'll die laughing if you go on tickling me," and he was nearly blue in the face with suppressed laughter. Then he looked round. What he saw frightened him. His companions were swimming, diving, leaping helter-skelter for the beach. The funny one dried up like a clam. He made record time for the shore and reached it half-dead. The reason for the hurry was apparent. A great water-snake was curling and coiling behind him, breasting the waves, shooting out liquid tongues of fire, and darting awesome glances at its prey. A concentrated was its gaze that the bather's skin was scotched in two places—at least two brown spots or moles were to be seen there afterwards. After its human victim the snake skimmed, until to its excitement it had leapt right on to the shore. There it met a royal reception. It seemed to be at least twenty feet long. Coolies were hastily collected at to cents a second to smash the brute. In their anxiety to earn additional money they began by smothering a kodak and some plates, and one man at least gave the excitable coolie who did this a satisfactory gratuity. They beat the serpent till it could hardly crawl; then they pounded it with bamboo shoots or Bombay ducks or something of that sort; and the snake gave up the ghost. The Europeans drew near to have a look at their enemy. But the coolies had started flying it, and secreting lumps of the reptile's flesh for medicine joss. The pounded skin was pieced together at length, all but the head which had disappeared. And the total length of the monster of the deep was nearly seven feet. No more swimming that day. It was decided to write a history of the chase and send it up with the skin to the Hongkong museum. Of course there was no head, but he is a poor taxidermist who cannot manufacture a head. So it is just possible that the skin of this marvellous denizen of the deep hangs in sublime seclusion, away from the vulgar gaze and the cheap tripper's comments, in some shady nook of the museum. That is the I.O.G.T. man's story, which cannot be impeached.

A GRIMLY humorous paragraph appears in one of the Singapore papers in connection with the expropriation of Tanjong Pagar Docks by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The docks formally came into possession of the Government on the 30th ult., and this is how the *Singapore Free Press* commemorates the fact—under the heading of "Domestic Occurrences—Death"—

At Singapore, on Friday, June 30th, 1905, of a Violent Seizure, the TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted by Sorrowing Shareholders.

Resigned unto the Heavenly Will.
The Board keeps on the business still.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Loring*) 10th inst.
French (*Tonkin*) 11th inst.
American (*Mongolia*) 11th inst., daylight.
Australian (*Chinglu*) 13th inst.
Canadian (*Athena*) 18th inst.
American (*China*) 19th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 24th inst.
The P. & A. s.s. *Nimrod* left Moji on 6th inst., and is expected here on 11th inst., at daylight.
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Bayern* which left here on 7th ult., arrived at Genoa on 6th inst., at 6 p.m.
The s.s. *Mongolia* will leave Shanghai on 8th inst., at 2 p.m., and is expected here on 11th inst., at daylight.
The P. & A. s.s. *Araba* sailed from Port Land, on 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on 3rd prox.
The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Amoy at 11 a.m., on 6th inst., and left again p.m., same day for Keelung.

† Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Pauque de Jonquières, Second-in-Command.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANIC."

Captain Courlet, will be despatched for MAR-
SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 11th July,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

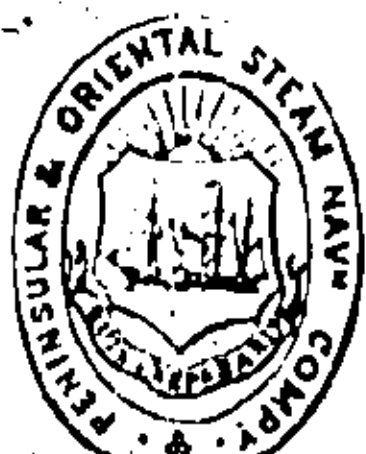
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOURANE*.....25 July.
S.S. *TOKIN*.....31st August.
S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC*.....22nd August.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"SIMLA."

Captain C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying the
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 15th July,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Marmora*, 10,500 tons, from Colombo,
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement), will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*,
due in London on the 27th August.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Pielades... 3,753 F.G. Purinton At July 12
Shamut... 9,666 E. V. Roberts July 20
Tremont... 9,666 T.W. Garlick Aug. 8

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARD.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shamut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.
Apply to—

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CEN-
TRAL.

First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
CENTRAL.

Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—

S. BISNEY,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
Bells laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'AGUIER STREET,

37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT,
Gasoline,
Lamps of all
descriptions
from the best
makers.

Incandescent
Lamps, all
descriptions,
Globe, Shad-
ow, &c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps at
the most
moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed
up for buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
50, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 1256.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. JENKIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. REFERENCE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	10,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16 = \$23.46 for second half-year 1904	5 1/2 %	\$840 buyers London 287
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/8) for 1903	...	\$37 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$81,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$320 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 %	\$73 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 20,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$372,749 \$89,170 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,704	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$700 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,704	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$218,093 \$2,241	\$339,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$87 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,205,595	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$302 1/2 sales
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000 \$185,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$20
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$85,419 \$350,000	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$35 1/2 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$158,444	\$20,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$205,000 \$100,000	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378	5 1/2 %	\$96 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	{Tls. 2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904 ... Tls. 12 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 ... Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904 ...}	7 1/2 % 7 1/2 % 4 1/2 %	Tls. 6 1/2 Tls. 50 sales 22 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$4,116	£58,852	{£1.80 \$0.90} for year ending 30.6.1905	5 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$35 sellers \$27 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,247 \$100,000	\$929	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$21,075 \$130,143 Tls. 126,000	\$21,231	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$213 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$22,812	\$3 for 1897	3 1/2 %	\$31 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$85,087	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 7 1/2 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	5 1/2 %	Tls. 7 1/2 ex d. v.
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	£7,820	50 cents making G. \$1 for 1904	5 1/2 %	£3 1/2
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	30,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$4 1/2 buyers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. £4,029	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 141 buyers
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,974	\$3.75 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$29 ex. new
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$95 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$58,423 \$100,000 \$300,000 \$250,000	\$29,422	{£6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904 \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 \$14 for 1903 \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus \$7 dividend} for 1903	7 1/2 % 5 1/2 % 7 % 5 1/2 % 4 1/2 %	\$19 1/2 sales \$270 buyers \$16 sellers \$225 \$11 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$33,500	\$498,289	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 187 1/2 buyers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	...	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$38 1/2
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	\$55,500	\$489	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 185 buyers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$3 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	34,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,100,000	\$2,066,645	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	None	7 %	\$7 1/2 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,989	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 %	\$7 1/2 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 805	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$138
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$1,502	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$116
Do. (Founders')	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845	...	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 %	Tls. 19
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000	...	Interim of \$4	...	\$105
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	90 cents for 1904	7 %	\$2 1/2 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,968	Tls. 2,202	\$5 for 1904	...	\$122 1/2 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	First year	Tls. 5 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,994 \$50,000	\$11,058	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 12 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	None	6 %	\$54
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	...	...
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.12.1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 43 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 13,629	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 35,227	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 41 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 8,115	Tls. 22,050	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares 4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 47 sales
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Dr. P. 2,584	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	17,500	\$10	\$10	none	...	First year	...	\$9 1/2 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	\$25 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$100
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	£161	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9 for 1904	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
Beila Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£182	First year	...	\$125 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	£182	6d. per share for 1903	5 %	\$5 buyers
China-Hongkong Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$8,000	Nil.	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$36
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 718	\$1 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 63 1/2 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 30,000	\$3,739	Tls. 5 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,581	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 12 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$8,000	\$1,747	None	6 %	\$54
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	\$112,500	\$2,706	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	...	...
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000 \$500,000	\$95,054	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.12.1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 43 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$7,551	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£25,394 £3,000	£8,188	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$26 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,747	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$27 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$3,795	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 %	\$170 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$60,000	\$5,350	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1904	6 %	\$17
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	{50 cents} \$1 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 %	\$12 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,500	\$299	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$152 buyers
Kais Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$2,000	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$152 buyers
Lake, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	none	\$21,182	Interim of \$5	6 %	\$135 buyers
Mau-chappi tot Mijh, Bosch en Lindbawer plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 528,210	Tls. 35,249	\$1 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	Tls. 19,465	...	Interim of \$5	16 1/2 %	Tls. 207 1/2 sellers
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,600	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 117,638	log 50 far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905	9 %	\$33
Moutrie (S.) & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$832	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1904	9 %	Tls. 25
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$5,137	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 %	\$54 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,011	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 14 for 1904	7 %	\$122 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 10,747	Tls. 5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,958	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 167 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,120	Final of 37/6 making 57/6 for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$80 sales
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	\$1,769	\$64 for year ended 31.7.1904	7 1/2 %	\$80 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None	...	\$25
Team Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,444	\$60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
Strait Ice Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	First year	13 1/2 %	\$7 1/2 buyers
Traits Trading Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$50,000	\$84,813	\$10 for second half year 1904	6 1/2 %	\$150 buyers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 2,025	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year ended 30.9.1904	...	\$40 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 5,495 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Tls. 2 for half year	...	T.Tls. 100
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$480	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 %	T.Tls. 120
Do. (Founders')	100	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$12,620	{90 cents} \$2.70 for year ended 31.5.1904	9 1/2 %	\$9 sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$12,620	\$1 for 1903	16 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$6,060	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	8 %	\$38 sellers
William Powell Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	...	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$12 1/2 buyers